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POPOV ON RIGHT TO CHANGE NAMES, RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

AU222130 Sofia BTA in English 1923 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Sofia, March 22 (BTA) -- Believers in Bulgaria enjoy full freedom to profess and practice their respective religions, Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the committee for affairs of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the religious denominations, emphasises in an article carried in todays issue of OTECHESTVEN FRONT.

Mr Lyubomir Popov explains that in Bulgaria, as in most advanced countries in the world, the church is separated from the state. Following the triumph of the socialist revolution in this country (1944), the social status and the rights of all creeds and of their respective denominations were proclaimed equal. Discrimination on religious grounds was abolished.

"None of the creeds professed in a given country belongs exclusively to its people, because religions are widespread in many countries. Therefore, they cannot be regarded as being national", the article says, pointing out that this is especially valid of such worldwide religions as Christianity, Islam, etc. Hence, religious beliefs and religious consciousness should not be confused with national consciousness.

That is why, Mr Lyubomir Popov writes, no country in the world and no government can claim to be the sole representatives of a given religion. If anybody would usurp the monopoly to be the champion of a given religion, the next step would be intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states, which would be a gross contravention of the norms of international law.

As is known, the deputy minister of foreign affairs goes on to say, for some decades now many Bulgarian citizens, bearing names which are untraditional for the Bulgarian, have been exercising their right to change them. The change of names is a long-existing and lawful practice in many countries, Bulgaria included. This is by no means to interpreted as disrespect for any religion.

The article says that the Bulgarian state renders material assistance to the denominations, without which they would hardly be able to pay stipends to their clergymen and to support themselves. The state budget also provides considerable allocations to the restoration of monuments of culture and history: churches, mosques, prayer houses of various religions denominations without distinction as to what creed they belong to. The numerous facts in this respect are in evidence everywhere, Mr Lyubomir Popov adds.

His article quotes from Bulgaria's Constitution to corroborate the equality of all citizens before the laws of the country.

Under Article 53 of the Constitution, the citizens are granted the right to freedom of conscience and religion, including the freedom to perform religious rites. These constitutional provisions are specified in many places of the law on creeds: "Nobody shall persecuted or restricted in the exercise of his civil or political rights, nor all be exempted from the discharge of his duties ensuing from the laws of the country on grounds of adherence to one creed or another or of non-adherence to any creed", reads Article 4.

These rights are also guaranteed under Articles 164 and 165 of the Penal Code, which provide severe penalties for everyone preaching religious hatred or using force or threats to impede the citizens from practising their religion or from performing their religious rites and services.

The article observes that at present the Bulgarian Orthodox Church functions in Bulgaria: Eastern Orthodox Christianity is the widest spread religion which has played an acknowledged positive historical role in the formation of the Bulgarian nationality eleven centuries ago and in the preservation of its identify in the course of the subsequent historical development.

Another denomination freely functioning in Bulgaria is the Muslim community. They can profess and practice their beliefs according to the Koran in their prayer houses, the mosques. The Bulgarian Muslim religious denomination is headed by a chief mufti, based in the capital. Regional muftis in seven districts capitals across the country and hundreds of imams in towns and villages provide religious services for practising Muslim Bulgarians.

Freedom to practise their faith is also guaranteed to Catholic Bulgarians (of the Western and the Eastern rites), as well as to Bulgarian believers adhering to the various protestant denominations, such as Pentecostals, Seventh-Day Adventists, Congregationalists, Methodists and Baptists. The Armenian-Gregorian and the Judaic denominations function likewise freely and normally as prescribed by their religions.

Mr Lyubomir Popov indicates that Bulgaria has achieved patriotic socialist unity of all her citizens, both atheists and believers. The religious denominations positively assess the established principles of separation of church from state and of freedom of conscience and are grateful for the care and assistance they receive from the state in their activities.

The adherents to all creeds support the social system of socialism, established at the people's will, and engage ever more actively in the construction of the advanced socialist society. They back Bulgaria's foreign policy, the essence of which is the principled and consistent struggle for peace and cooperation with all peoples, the maintenance of world peace, the promotion of goodneighbourliness and mutually advantageous cooperation among the Balkan states.

KARAMANEV, POLISH DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSS TRADE

AU221920 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade for consumer goods, today received Jan Sidorowicz, Poland's deputy minister of the chemical and light industry.

They talked about issues connected with the further intensification of cooperation between the two countries in the field of light industry.

Great importance was devoted during the talk to the increase of quantities of mass consumer goods in the trade sector, which will produce greater variety on the domestic markets of the two countries in 1985 and during the forthcoming 5-year plan period.

Protocol Signed

AU222156 Sofia BTA in English 1945 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Sofia, March 22 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Poland are constantly diversifying the forms of their cooperation in the field of light industry. That was pointed out at a sitting which the standing working group on light industry held in the capital. Today's signing of a protocol was the final event in the meeting. Also considered were the possibilities for cooperation between the two countries' enterprises and combined works in the manufacture of spare parts, of technologies and machines.

Techno-scientific cooperation is due to be promoted in the silk industry, in dress-making, in the wool textile, glass, silk and linen industries and in the primary processing of wool. In the 1986-1990 period the joint efforts will be channelled in automation, mechanisation and robotization, in raising the efficiency of utilization of textiles, textile waste and in the transference of fundamentally new technologies. Particular attention is attached to biotechnologies, to the introduction of new products of higher quality, to modern organization of labour and management.

Mr Georgi Karamanev, deputy premier and minister of production and trade in consumer goods, attended the signature of the document.

BONEV RETURNS FROM BERLIN TALKS 23 MARCH

AU231605 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] On 23 March Stanish Bonev, chairman of the State Planning Committee, returned from Berlin. He had visited the GDR in connection with coordinating the national plans of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR for the period of 1987-90.

TANCHEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BRAZIL

AU241409 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] On 23 March the Bulgarian official delegation led by Comrade Petur Tanchev returned from Brazil. The delegation took part in the celebrations marking the assumption of office by Tancredo Neves, the new Brazilian president.

GDR'S STOPH CONCLUDES VISIT, TALKS WITH LEADERS

Received, Awarded by Husak

LD221413 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Today in Prague Castle, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politbureau and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who is on a friendly working visit to the CSSR.

The two statesmen exchanged experiences on fulfilling the goals of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 10th SED Congress. They noted with satisfaction that the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the CSSR and the GDR are deepening and successfully developing in all spheres of social life. They underlined that the high standards of mutual relations benefit not only the peoples of the two countries but are also an important contribution to the joint struggle of the socialist countries for socialism, for eliminating tension, and for social progress and peace in the world.

Comrade Gustav Husak presented to Willi Stoph the Order of Victorious February. This high state distinction was awarded to Comrade Willi Stoph on the occasion of his 70th birthday by the president of the Republic at the recommendation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium for his contribution to deepening friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and the GDR. Comrade Husak highly praised the long-term selfless work and personal contribution made by Willi Stoph to strengthening friendship and developing cooperation between the two countries. This successful cooperation, based on the complete harmony of the ideas, interests and goals of our fraternal parties, states, and nations, has multiplied our strength in fulfilling the tasks of the construction of advanced socialist society, Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized. In its multifaceted and dynamic development an important contribution to the effort was also made by our two countries, together with the USSR and within the fraternal community of the socialist states, to avert the threat of war and for permanent peace in Europe and in the world.

Comrade Willi Stoph thanked the CPCZ Central Committee and Republic President Gustav Husak for the high honor conferred on him with the award of the Order of Victorious February. I interpret this mainly as an expression of the close fraternal ties between the SED and the CPCZ in the struggle for peace and socialism, and as an expression of the sincere friendship and fruitful cooperation which forever firmly unites our states and nations, Comrade Willi Stoph said. At the same time, I interpret the awarding of this distinction as an expression of appreciation for the policy of the GDR and the achievements of the first German workers' and peasants' state, a state where the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin are becoming a reality. The victory of the Czechoslovak working people in February 1948 -- symbolized by the distinction just awarded to me -- and the founding of the GDR in 1949 opened a new era of relations between our peoples and states. These are based on a shared world outlook: Marxism-Leninism; our inviolable and close relationship with the country of Lenin; and the firm community of the socialist countries.

Present at the festive ceremony was Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, and other representatives.

Seen Off by Strougal

LD221421 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today ended his friendly working visit to the CSSR.

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague, festively decorated with the state flags of the two countries, the guests and the members of his entourage were seen off by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; Josef Korcak, deputy federal premier; and other representatives.

DEFENSE MINISTER VACLAVIK RETURNS FROM USSR

LD241541 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, returned today from a 5-day official, friendly visit to the USSR. The visit took place at the invitation of Marshal Sergey Sokolov, Soviet minister of defense.

BILAK-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MSZMP CONGRESS

LD241010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] A CPCZ delegation led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, left Prague today for Budapest where it will be taking part in the 13th MSZMP Congress. The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by Michal Stefanak, director of a Central Committee department.

HUSAK, SOVIET AMBASSADOR DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD221422 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Today in Prague Castle, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia. The two representatives discussed certain questions on Czechoslovakia-Soviet cooperation.

KAMPELMAN'S MX LOBBYING REFLECTS U.S. ATTITUDE

LD242058 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] Washington -- U.S. President Reagan has recalled to Washington the head of the American delegation at the Soviet-American talks on space and nuclear weapons in Geneva, Max Kampelman. According to the White House, Kampelman is to help the President convince members of the House of Representatives that the new MX missiles are essential to achieve further progress in the Geneva negotiations. Thus, the fact that the man who is to help reduce nuclear weapons has come home to agitate for their further production is the best testimony to the American attitude to the Geneva talks.

U.S. MILITARY LIAISON OFFICER KILLED BY SOVIET

NC251035 Paris AFP in English 1033 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Heidelberg, West Germany, March 25 (AFP) -- An officer in the U.S. Military Liaison Mission in East Germany was killed by a Soviet guard in East Germany, U.S. Army Headquarters in Europe announced today. The Soviet soldier had opened fire at the American officer, a communique said, but did not give the date or location of the incident, or any further details on how or why it happened.

The U.S. authorities are at present in contact with their Soviet counterparts to evaluate the seriousness of the incident, the communique added.

The communique said that news of the incident had reached military headquarters here yesterday.

The military liaison missions, American, British and French, known as "Potsdam patrols", are authorised by postwar agreements with the Soviet Union to operate in East Germany. Soviet patrols are granted similar facilities in West Germany. These liaison missions concentrate mainly on the other side's military activities, which they try to follow as much as possible. The Western Liaison missions are based in West Berlin, and their patrols start from Potsdam. There are Soviet liaison missions accredited to the U.S. headquarters in Heidelberg and French headquarters in Baden-Baden.

Last year, a French Army captain, member of the French military liaison, was killed when an East German truck smashed into his vehicle.

HONECKER ARTICLE COMMEMORATES WW II ANNIVERSARY

LD231420 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0204 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Berlin, 23 Mar (ADN) -- Under the headline "A Historical Deed of World Dimensions Which Also Liberated the German People", NEUES DEUTSCHLAND prereleased on Saturday from the theoretical periodical EINHEIT the following article by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council:

This event is recorded forever in bold letters in the annals of world history and, because of the massive changes it produced right up to the present in international life, its influence extends far into the future. The victory of the USSR and the other states in the anti-Hitler coalition over fascism saved mankind from barbarism and liberated the peoples, including the German people, from Nazi tyranny. Thus what had been fought for by millions of freedom fighters of various countries, among them German antifascists, was achieved. The path along which the brown beast was finally hunted down in its own lair was difficult, heroic, and full of sacrifices. Recalling it from today's perspective makes it possible to fully appreciate the significance of what occurred on 8 May 1945 and understand the topical nature of its lessons.

With the victory over the Hitler regime the USSR performed a historical liberating act of world dimensions. Fighting on the decisive front of World War II and bearing the main burden in this war, it drove the aggressor back to where it had pounced upon Europe with its murderous campaign. Twenty million sons and daughters of the USSR sacrificed their lives so that the peoples could be freed from the fascist yoke and a change for the better for them was introduced. Time may pass, but we shall always honor the memory of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War.

For the German people, too, victory and liberation offered the opportunity to radically rearrange their own existence, eradicate imperialism and militarism, make a break with the reactionary past, and place themselves on the side of progress. We have utilized this valuable opportunity in our country. In implementing the Potsdam Agreement we completed the antifascist-democratic transformation. After the founding of the FRG the founding of the GDR took place, the first workers and peasants state on German soil, to whose successful development 3 and 1/2 decades bear witness. In exercising their right to self-determination our people have opted for socialism and, under the SED's leadership, are shaping the advanced socialist society; this decision is irrevocable.

It associates itself with the active will for peace. World War II, unleashed by Hitler fascism, devoured 50 million lives, caused innumerable families in many nations the most painful suffering, and destroyed immeasurable material and cultural assets. Thus we all the more always regard it as the highest dictate of our policy to do everything to ensure that such a catastrophe of war will never again come about and that peace is lastingly safeguarded. This striving has become a decisive motive for the citizens of our country in their thoughts and actions, their daily work to strengthen the socialist fatherland. We can state with a clear conscience 40 years after the liberation that the GDR realiably fulfills its responsibility as a cornerstone of peace and socialism in Europe.

Setting Off for New Shores

The Hitler regime, which braggingly prophesied a 1,000-year existence, was the most reactionary and aggressive monster of German imperialism and militarism. In its urge for world domination, raw material sources, and material resources of foreign countries, it trampled over frontiers and bodies, as was proven with documentary evidence in the Nuremberg trial. The annexation by force of Austria and the CSSR was followed by the criminal attack on Poland and the subjugation of most of the other countries of Europe. Finally the Nazi clique embarked on the implementation of their "Barbarossa Plan," with the attack on the USSR, a scorched earth campaign without parallel, that was aimed at eliminating the bastion of socialism, mankind's vanguard of progress. German fascism was humiliatingly defeated precisely by the power and strength of the USSR, whose people, under the leadership of the CPSU and Stalin, rose as one man in unprecedented heroism. The Red Army, based on the selfless labor of all working people, won battles, whether before Moscow or Leningrad, in Stalingrad, or in the Kursk region, which determined the outcome of World War II.

They crowned their heroic triumphal march in the battle for Berlin by hoisting the red flag on the cupola of the Reichstag building and forcing the Hitler regime to unconditional capitulation.

In the massive struggle between imperialism and socialism, socialism proved to be superior and invincible. It embodies historical progress and the welfare and future of the peoples. Hitler fascism could not turn back the wheel of history in its time nor will any one succeed in doing so. In this lies one of the most important lessons conveyed by the USSR's victory in World War II. The progress of mankind paves the way despite all resistance and setbacks.

Far-reaching changes have taken place in the world as a result of the victory of the USSR. The world of today is no longer the world of yesterday. The international balance of power has changed, whereby the fact that socialism developed into a world system was of great importance. The communist and working class movement experienced a significant up-turn. Peoples suppressed and exploited by forces of capitalist profit achieved national and social liberation. With a few exceptions the disgraceful colonial system of imperialism has disintegrated.

Thus, May 1945 is linked with a departure for new shores, which brings into relief with particular clarity all that which the USSR contributed. Its victory was the triumph of humanism, of freedom, and of human dignity over the worst kind of reaction seen since the Middle Ages. The vitality of the revolutionary ideas established by Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the ideas of socialism, proved themselves. This offers great encouragement to all those who are striving for a future for mankind of peace and peaceful labor, where the fruits of labor benefit the people who produce them.

The anti-Hitler coalition fought against fascism while at the same time, in many countries, forces of wide-ranging backgrounds, political conviction, and ideological beliefs, united and pursued the same major goal, the elimination of the brown scourge. Never before had there been such a unity of action, such a range of entire popular movements. German antifascists fought right from the beginning on this front and, with their determination and unyielding stance, wrote an unforgotten and honorable chapter in the history of the resistance, among them the German Communists, whether in the underground, in prisons and concentration camps, in the international brigades, or in exile.

The first victims of the brown hordes after Hitler's accession to power in January 1933 were the Communists and Social Democrats. Ernst Thaelmann became a symbol of courage and resistance. He warned: "Whoever chooses Hitler, chooses war." Later he predicted behind prison walls what proved to come true: "Stalin will break Hitler's neck." The example of his steadfastness guided the German Communists who themselves continued the struggle even under the most difficult conditions. They fought alongside Social Democrats, trade unionists, Christians, bourgeois democrats, and patriotic officers in order to thwart the plans of Hitler fascism. In this same spirit of unity of action, the "Free Germany" national committee and the Association of German Officers were later founded in 1943. The movement engaged in large-scale activity in the USSR, in the "Third Reich," and in other countries. Many fought in the ranks of the Red Army, in the French resistance, the partisan armies of Greece and Yugoslavia, in the popular revolt in Slovakia, in the PPR, Denmark, and numerous other countries.

When the day of the victory and liberation arrived, people in the midst of the ruins of World War II, in the material and spiritual chaos left behind by fascism, were concerned above all with the question of how to carry on. The answer was given by the DKP Central Committee with its appeal of 11 June 1945, which pointed to the path of building a new life, a different type of Germany. We were able to successfully advance along this path of hard work and far-reaching social changes, because in 1946 the revolutionary unity of the working class was achieved in the shape of the SED. Under its leadership the firm alliance of the antifascist democratic forces developed and this attracted those who at the end of the war were without hope for a better future.

The best example of this is the winning over of young people for our ideas. On 7 July 1945 I wrote in the central organ of the DKP, DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG, concerning the activity of the antifascist youth committees and the youth groups they founded: "In them young Christians, socialists, democrats, and communists are united in joint work with young people who have genuinely broken off with the demon of the Hitler Youth and place themselves in the ranks of the antifascist front.... Let us all join hands for the oath, let our heart beat, our arms and our spirit work for one thing: for the building and renewal of our life and thus for the renewal and salvation of our entire people." At the 1950 Whitsun Germany [Deutschlandtreffen] in Berlin, 700,000 girls and boys from the GDR and 30,000 young people from the FRG forcefully demonstrated their trust in the GDR and their firm desire to fight for peace. They pledged themselves to the building of a new, socialist Germany in the shape of our Republic.

Forty years after the new beginning the GDR is a politically stable, up-and-coming socialist state with high economic capacity, whose citizens have created a considerable material and cultural living standard. Fraternally allied with the USSR and the other countries of our community, our Republic is proving itself a true home of the working people in which the well-being of the people comes first. It occupies an equal place in the international arena, and is a member of the United Nations and of its special organizations. One hundred and thirty states maintain diplomatic relations with it.

The 11th SED Congress, for which the working people everywhere are vigorously preparing, will map out the horizons for the future shaping of the developed socialist society. One can rightly say, in the words of our national athem: Rising from ruins and turned to face the future. The bases of this great work of construction were created when 40 years ago we drew the lessons from history and made the first steps to new social conditions with the democratic land reform, the school reform, and the transfer of the enterprises from Nazis and war criminals to people's ownership. In this way we exterminated the roots of the war and created important social preconditions for the prevention of war ever again emanating from German soil, from the soil of the GDR. The creation of democratic administrative and security organs and an antifascist judiciary continued the radical social change.

The first German workers' and peasants' state came into being on these foundations on 7 October 1949. What at that time still sounded like a bold promise has long been confirmed by political developments. The foundation of the GDR was a turning point in German history and the history of Europe. The radical antifascist-democratic change and the transition to the socialist revolution were completed in a unified revolutionary process.

From the very beginning our state acted in close alliance with the USSR, which gave it security and helped to solve its internal tasks in the interests of the people. This cooperation deepened with every step of socialist development. Today what has been agreed in the long-term program for cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in science, technology, and production for the period until the year 2000 is taking concrete shape. The mesh of social and personal ties between our countries, and of human friendships, is increasingly intensifying. One can describe our relations as vivid proof of the extent to which good cooperation between socialist states and fraternal relations between their peoples promote social progress in one's own country.

In the development of the GDR, which took place in hard class conflicts between socialism and imperialism, the advantages of the socialist society have emerged increasingly clearly. This is all the more true since the seventies, that is to say since our country became fully and completely marked by the further shaping of the developed socialist society. Lenin's assertion that in the final analysis higher labor productivity determines the victory of the new social order has gained in topicality under the conditions of the conflict between socialism and capitalism in our day. Despite everything that remains to be done in this field, the socialist planned economy, organized on the basis of the people's ownership of the means of production, convincingly demonstrates its inherent possibilites.

Economy -- Main Field of Our Struggle

In 1985 our industrial production will amount to around 30 times that of 1946, and it will have doubled in comparison with 1970. In 1946 power station output amounted to around 2,300 megawatts; in 1985 the figure will be 22,306 megawatts. In other areas as well the comparison of annual production is an impressive one: 108.4 million tons of raw lignite at the beginning, and 40 years later, taking into account the commitments made, the 300 million ton barrier will be passed. In 1946, 153,000 tons of raw steel were produced, in 1985 the figure will be 7,878,000 tons. For cars the figure was 1,449; now it is 209,000.

It is not only a quantitative growth that has taken place in these decades; far-reaching changes have altered the economic structure. At the beginning there was the expansion of our country's metallurgical base, connected with the development of the Brandenburg Stahl und Walzwerk, the development of the Maxhuette, and the creation of the Eisenhuetten-Kombinat Ost, to mention only a few. The GDR's own shipbuilding industry came into being. The energy base of our economy was systematically developed. The series of power stations extends from Schwarze Pumpe through Trattendorf, Berzdorf, Luebbenau, Vetschau, and Boxberg, to the first examples of the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

In recent years the structural change in our economy has been connected to an increasing extent to the main directions of scientific and technical progress. Electrical engineering, electronics, and appliance construction will in 1985 achieve production 163 times that of 1946. The chemical industry is achieving a 37-fold, and engineering and vehicle production a 64-fold output. The emerging technologies, such as microelectronics, robot technology, and electronic data processing, are marked by even quicker growth.

Under the most varied international circumstances, and in all sections of social development, the necessary dynamic growth has been achieved in order to increase the material and cultural living standard of the working people, and constantly to strengthen and reliably to defend socialism in our country. As is well known, in the first decades many factors played a decisive part in the GDR's economic growth. Now a change is taking place. It consists of the fact that intensively expanded reproduction is now, to a high degree, determining economic growth.

The main factor is that work is becoming more productive. Whereas the number of those employed rose only insignificantly from 6.8 million in the producing areas of the economy in 1980 to 6.9 million in 1984, in the same period national income rose from 187 billion to 222 billion marks.

Decisive here is the fact that the reduction in production consumption has become a significant factor for the growth of national income. Last year 40 percent of the growth of national income resulted from the lowering of production consumption. This was possible because in the last 4 years it was possible to reduce the unit consumption of economically important energy sources, raw materials, and materials on average by 6 percent per year. This demonstrates qualitative changes in our economy brought about by the creation and development of its modern organization, the combines, which aim above all to constantly renew production and to introduce modern technologies through rationalization right up to flexible automated production sectors, including automated construction and production control. In 1984, 23.8 percent of production in the field of the industry ministries was renewed and we are aiming at a target of an average renewal rate of 30 percent. It is pleasing that a large number of combines are already achieving these high expectations. As a result of this, more products with greater utility and higher economic performance are coming about primarily through the processing of our domestic raw materials.

It must be stressed that microelectronics are being applied consistently and successfully in technology and in products. It occupies a key place in our economy. The GDR is one of the few industrial countries in the world that produce at a modern level the technological equipment for the production of microelectronic components and produce selected types of switching circuits. At the same time it demonstrates that the exact observation of technological discipline and order in the production process is extraordinarily important for high economic results.

The path of intensification is characerized by a reduction in the prime costs of production. In 1984 we achieved the greatest reduction so far in prime costs with a figure of 2.3 percent in the area of the industry ministries.

At the same time, increasing efforts are being undertaken to increase the daily use of important production equipment. In 1984 the figure in industry was 16.2 hours per day compared with 15.6 a day in 1983.

We are going to steadily continue along this path of comprehensive intensification, because only in this way can the high growth that is required for the realization of our great sociopolitical goals, for the strengthening of socialism, and for the defense of its achievements be maintained. The economy of the GDR possesses good preconditions for this on the basis of what has been achieved and the new initiatives in preparation for the 11th SED Congress, as expressed in the commitments made by the directors general of the combines and the party organizers of the Central Committee to overfulfill the targets of the 1985 economic plan.

In capitalist states, too, there are far from minimal results in the development of productive forces, but there it becomes increasingly clear that this is accompanied by increasing mass unemployment, social insecurity, homelessness, and poverty for many working people. Capitalism shows itself to be incapable of using the achievements of science for the benefit of the people.

In socialism the introduction of modern technologies and socialist rationalization and automation consolidates social security. They result in an improvement in working and living conditions. The right to work, education and medical care, wide-ranging support for the family and particularly for children have long been part of daily life in the GDR and are being realized at an increasingly high level. Real wages are constantly rising. New discoveries produced by human creativity are placed in the service of the community and of the individual. It therefore pays everyone to work well.

From the beginning of the seventies, when our party introduced the course of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy, this experience has spread rapidly. Since 1949, to give just one example, 3.7 million homes have been newly built or modernized in our country, taking into account the tasks for 1985. Since the Eighth SED Congress, 2.4 million homes have been built. Building on this, over 1 million more homes will be added by 1990. The good social climate and its close connection with efficiency and personal commitment has contributed to a great extent to the great readiness to work, of which the people's movement to prepare for the 11th congress is giving new, convincing proof.

The leading role of the working class makes it possible for the classes and strata of the working people allied with it to make their own creative contribution to the further shaping of the developed socialist society. Several generations have already taken part in this work. People with different philosophical views work together for their socialist fatherland, where they have the same rights and fulfill their civic duties. Precisely because of our party's alliance policy it has been possible to solve the problems of socialist development in our country and in so doing to deepen the political-moral unity of the people. This emerges vividly in the close and creative relations between the parties cooperating in the democratic bloc and in the National Front: the SED, Democratic Peasants Party of Germany, CDU, Liberal Democratic Party of Germany and the National Democratic Party of Germany, the mass organizations such as the FDGB, FDJ, the Democratic Women's League, and many nonparty members. The trust which the working people place in the policy of our party and government is an expression of the victorious nature of the teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, and of the close relations between our party and the masses. It is necessary to further consolidate this through exemplary and tactful work.

The economy will continue to be the field where the most important decisions for the realization of our party's social policy will fall. The interaction of economy and science, education and culture, and all areas of life will become ever closer in this, as has been mapped out in the SED program. Man, with his interests and creative opportunities and the unfolding of his personality, is and remains for us the measure of things.

Peace, Peace, and Again Peace

The 40 years following the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation have been four decades of peace on the European Continent, although there has been no lack of explosive situations. If it has been possible to preserve this peace, the most valuable possession of the peoples, then this has been above all because the power and the potential of the USSR and the socialist community have constantly increased and their influence on international events has grown. Today, when the questions of war and peace have moved into the nuclear dimension and there exists the danger of mankind destroying itself, no task can be more important than to secure peace. The world has literally reached a crossroads.

In order to prevent it sliding into a nuclear inferno and to secure peaceful prospects for it, everything that is at all possible must be done. It is necessary more than ever before to fight against war before weapons of unimaginable destructive strength are used and extinguish human civilization.

This is the lesson of World War II, the legacy of the antifascists. It is necessary to bring together all forces for peace and to create a coalition of reason and realism. As it is the existence or nonexistence of mankind that is being decided, no differences must be allowed to be an obstacle to joint action, to a political dialogue which strengthens those who rightly see in the maintenance of peace the only alternative to confrontation and arms escalation, to the danger of a new world war. The anti-Hitler coalition was an example of the way in which states can work together in spite of different social systems and philosophical and political positions, in order to realize a general basic interest -- the destruction of fascism. In view of the danger of a nuclear war, in which there would be neither victor nor vanquished and after which it would be impossible to settle the conflicts about opposing views of world development, it is necessary to recall this all the more strongly.

The importance of the USSR and of its leading force, the CPSU, and their imaginative support for arms limitation and disarmament is of historic significance in this struggle. In his speech in Red Square, given at the funeral for Konstantin Chernenko, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said that the party and state would continue to increase its efforts to end the arms race and to remove the danger of a worldwide nuclear catastrophe and would do everything to preserve peace. The right to life in peace and freedom, he noted, is the most important human right. The USSR once again affirmed its readiness to maintain good-neighborly relations with all countries in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence and on the basis of equal rights and mutually advantageous cooperation. We fully and completely share the standpoint of the USSR that one can worthily celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory and the liberation with new steps in this direction.

The urge by the most aggressive imperialist circles of the United States to achieve world domination, their policy of confrontation, the arms race, and the transformation of West European NATO states, in particular the FRG, into a launching pad for U.S. first-strike weapons have considerably worsened the international situation and increased the danger of war. The arms race has again been stepped up. With their equally adventurist and futile intention to establish military-strategic superiority over socialism, the warmongers are attempting to an unparalleled extent to reverse the results of World War II and postwar developments. They are thus also posing a threat to the national and social liberation movement, whether in Africa, Asia, or Central America.

In 1985, above all else, it should be clear that history has pronounced its judgment and no one can bring off a revision of that judgment. This includes the fact that the German Reich perished forever in the flames of World War II and that on German soil two sovereign, independent states emerged, the GDR and the FRG.

They embody the different social orders of socialism and capitalism, and belong to different alliance systems, the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

That this is the case and that it must remain so due to its importance for the international balance of power and stability in Europe is stressed even by politicans today who can by no means be described as friends of socialism. It is also clear that the foundation for the strengthening of relations between the GDR and the FRG can only be the principle of peaceful coexistence and the treaties concluded. Whoever speaks of the "continuing existence of the German Reich within the borders of 1939" and preaches revanchism will continue to receive an appropriate response from us at all times in that the founding, development, and policy of the GDR has from the beginning been a decisive defeat for the revanchists.

The joint communique on my meeting with Federal Chancellor Kohl on 12 March 1985 in Moscow states that the inviolability of borders and respect for territorial integrity and the sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present borders is a basic condition for peace. War must never again emanate from German soil. It is to be hoped that this unequivocal statement, which serves the security interests both of the GDR and the FRG, will in the future have a positive effect on the development of peaceful cooperation in Europe.

Just as the GDR makes a contribution to the preservation of peace through its constructive activity, which is given broad international acclaim, so the FRG has a deeply rooted historical obligation to play its part. This is directly countered by the stationing of the Pershing II and cruise missiles on FRG territory, which proceeded in disregard of the declared wishes of over 70 percent of FRG citizens. This increases the danger of war, whereas there is no more urgent requirement today than to reduce and eliminate it.

Peace, peace, and peace again is the most ardent wish, the basic interest of all peoples. It characterizes all the wide-ranging, constructive steps that have been undertaken by the USSR, the GDR, and other states in the socialist community in the recent past mainly in order to achieve a solution to the problem of disarmament. It is self-evident that this can only take place in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. For 4 decades military-strategic balance has guaranteed that the peoples of Europe can live without war. At no time will the Warsaw Pact states permit it to be changed, whereby we, too, adopt the stance that an ever lower level of weapons must be achieved.

The new negotiations that have started in Geneva between the USSR and the United States on the entire range of space and nuclear weapons are welcomed by the GDR. They make everyone who realistically judges the situation hopeful. As positive results we expect concrete measures for arms control and disarmament, which will above all prevent the transformation of space into the gateway to hell, and the arms race on earth, and bring closer the main goal of eliminating nuclear weapons in general. As far as the USSR is concerned, it has, as is known, expressed a readiness for the most radical solutions if, as a result, the arms spiral is halted and the militarization of space is prevented.

The preservation of peace is a vital necessity and it is in fact possible. Not merely has the danger of war increased but forces have gained in strength which are capable of opposing and eliminating it. This is expressed not least in the growth of the worldwide peace movement in whose ranks are the GDR and its citizens as reliable comrades-in-arms. More weapons do not bring more security. It logically follows that the fateful cycle in which the development of ever-increasing weapons of mass destruction on the one side drags behind it corresponding measures on the other must be broken. Disarmament, which would lastingly stabilize peace and release huge resources, would be an immeasurable gain for all peoples.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation, our thoughts go back in history and, enriched with important experiences and knowledge, turn with even more commitment to the present and future. The working people in our country express this in their actions for the further flourishing of our GDR, with which they are preparing the 11th SED Congress next year. The stronger socialism is, the more secure is peace. This was the case in the past and it is certainly the case in the present. To play a part through his high performance and diligent labor in the economy, science, and culture, in national defense, in all spheres of our society in order to ensure that the welfare of our people is augmented and our state fulfills its internationalist responsibility gives every one of us a deep, indispensable satisfaction.

HOFFMANN ON NEED FOR STRONG DEFENSE, PACT UNITY

LD221917 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1821 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Neubrandenburg, 22 Mar (ADN) -- As long as the socialist community is being threatened by imperialist opponents and their armies, consolidation of unity and cohesion, class comradeship, and brotherhood-in-arms remain the most important conditions for safeguarding each socialist country, said Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the GDR, in a lecture on the SED's military policy in Neubrandenburg today.

Referring to the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact, Army Gen Hoffmann said: The closer the alliance and the more secure the people's power, the quicker the economic and cultural upswing of each member-state of the Warsaw Pact will be. For members of the GDR National People's Army (NVA) cooperation with the Soviet Army is the main area of internationalist activity. Knowledge that the Soviet Army was the liberator in World War II; the agreement between SED and CPSU policy and between the two fraternal countries on fundamental questions; and the mutual conviction to work for a common cause are strengthening the two countries' trust in each other.

Army Gen Hoffmann dealt in his lecture with the present military situation and the prospects of the struggle for safeguarding peace. The objective is to strengthen strategic stability, to prevent the militarization of space, to lower the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe and the world through the reduction of strategic and medium-range missiles, and to eventually remove nuclear weapons altogether. The entire SED policy serves this objective of securing peace in the struggle for socialism, a policy that meets with the full support and active participation of the working people of the GDR.

NICARAGUAN JUSTICE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD232110 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1146 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Berlin, 23 Mar (ADN) -- Dr Ernesto Castillo Martinez, justice minister of the Republic of Nicaragua, arrived in the GDR on Saturday at the head of a delegation from his country. He is here at the invitation of Hans Joachim Heusinger, deputy premier and justice minister of the GDR. The several-day visit is intended to further deepen relations between the GDR and Nicaragua. An exchange of views and information on questions relating to legal development and justice policy in the two states will be conducted.

13TH NATIONAL MSZMP CONGRESS BEGINS 25 MARCH

MTI Preview

LD221843 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, March 22 (MTI) -- The 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is scheduled to open at 1000 hours on March 25 in the Budapest Convention Centre. The membership of 871,000 will be represented by 935 delegates.

Thorough preparations preceded the forthcoming meeting of the party's supreme consultative body. In compliance with party rules, communists assessed the work of the past five years and conducted lively and creative discussions of the guidelines for the congress in meetings of party cells, city precinct, metropolitan, town, county and county-ranked town levels over the past few months. The sincere exchanges of views and responsible contributions of the party members have paved the way for the successful work of the congress.

The congress is to [word indistinct] the work carried out since the congress, the implementation of resolutions passed five years ago, register achievements, and analyse the problems society is facing. Delegates are expected to express the views of the party membership and citizens who feel responsibility for the homeland, chart further policy and define aims.

The HSWP Central Committee has proposed the following agenda to the congress, which is expected to last four days. First Secretary Janos Kadar is to submit the report of the Central Committee on the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th congress, the aims of the party, and a proposal on modifying party rules. Andras Gyenes, chairman of the Central Inspection Commission, is to submit a report of the commission. A contribution will be made on the work of the Appeals Commission. Following a debate on the documents and comments, the congress will elect members of the leading bodies, the Central Committee and the Central Inspection Commission.

The 13th Congress of the HSWP is keenly followed by the international communist and working class movement. Fifty fraternal parties are expected to send high-level delegations. Delegations are expected from the socialist countries, communist and working class parties of numerous European states and pro-socialist Marxist-Leninist parties of developing countries. Representatives of several socialist and social democratic parties are expected to attend as observers.

It indicates the lively interest of the international community that numerous correspondents and media camera crews of friendly countries and special correspondents of the central dailies of several fraternal parties have already arrived in Budapest. Correspondents of influential press organs, and radio and television networks of capitalist countries will also be attending.

CPSU, Other Delegations Arrive

LD241154 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Excerpt] The delegations of fraternal parties have been arriving since morning to participate in the 13th MSZMP Congress, which begins 25 March. The CPSU delegation has also arrived. It is led by Grigoriy Romanov, CPSU Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee.

The Soviet politician is 62 years old and has held his present post since 1983. Before that he was Leningrad Gorkum first secretary. Also comprising the Soviet delegation are Konstantin Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Aleksandr Khomyakov, Central Committee member; Tambov Obkom, first secretary; and Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Budapest.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1300 GMT on 24 March adds: "The CSSR, PPR, Romanian, Afghan, and Angolan fraternal party delegations have also arrived in Hungary."]

CPCZ Delegation

LD241308 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] A CPCZ delegation led by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, arrived today in Budapest to attend the 13th MSZMP Congress. The delegation was welcomed at Ferihegy International Airport by Miklos Ovari, Politburo member and MSZMP Central Committee secretary, and other officials.

SED Delegation

LD241515 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1406 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, 24 Mar (ADN) -- A SED Central Committee delegation arrived in the Hungarian capital on Sunday to attend the 13th MSZMP Congress, which will open in the new Budapest Congress Center Monday morning. The deputation, headed by Werner Jarowinsky, Politburo member SED Central Committee secretary, was cordially welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Ferenc Havasi, Politburo member and MSZMP Central Committee member and Potsdam Bezirk Executive Committee first secretary, and Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, GDR ambassador to Hungary.

BCP Delegation

AU241908 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] A BCP delegation led by Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov arrived 24 March in Budapest. The delegation will take part in the 13th MSZMP Congress. At Budapest airport the delegation was cordially greeted by Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by responsible MSZMP Central Committee officials. Gyula Gyovai, Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

Other CP Delegations

LD232335 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Unidentified correspondent's report from Ferihegy Airport]

[Text] Delegations of fraternal parties have been arriving at Ferihegy Airport since early this morning and are being received by Central Committee members.

Janos Borbandi met of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party delegation, led by Namsray, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

The Vietnamese guests have also arrived. They are led by Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee. Lajos Czinege was at the airport for their reception.

The Cambodian delegation is led by Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. They were received by Imre Pozsgay on behalf of the hosts.

From Laos, Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, arrived and was greeted by Antal Ernszt.

From the bright sunshine of Cyprus into the cold spring arrived (Kostas Sofocles) member of the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus, who was met at the airport by Mrs Lajos Duschek.

Robert Burgert received the Central Committee member of the Communist Party of Denmark, Poul Emanuel.

Candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and Minister of Finance Tesfaye Dinka, has also arrived. He was met at Ferihegy Airport by Istvan Olah.

DPRK, Italian Delegations

LD232341 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Excerpts] More foreign delegations have arrived in Budapest to take part in the MSZMP Congress beginning Monday.

The delegation of the Korean Workers' Party is headed by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau and vice president of the Republic.

The PSI is represented by Angelo Cresco, member of the party's National Directorate.

Congress Opens

LD250955 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 0855 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] We now go to the Budapest Congress Center, from where we are relaying the opening of the 13th MSZMP Congress.

[Unidentified reporter] Good morning from the 1,100 square meter Patria Hall of the Budapest Congress Center, inaugurated barely a month ago. In a few minutes the 13th MSZMP Congress will commence. The hall, as you can see, is already full. Altogether 935 delegates are present and together with the guests the capacity of the hall is 1,750 people. Now you can see the congress Presidium. The 871,000 MSZMP members are represented altogether by 935 delegates, which means that there is about 1 delegate present here per 1,000 party members. Otherwise, interest in this event is indicated by the fact that over 150 journalists, television reporters, and correspondents have been accredited to cover the congress and perform the various kinds of foreign reportage.

The 12th MSZMP Congress, the one before this one, began nearly 5 years ago to the day; it began in the last week of March on 24 March 1980. The Central Committee's preliminary report, which was published in this morning's papers, deals with the 5 years that have elapsed since then.

In this morning's program Kanos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, will present a verbal supplement to the written report on the implementation of congress resolutions, on party tasks, and on modification of organizational regulations.

The Budapest Congress Center, then, is a new establishment in the capital and this is its largest hall. Apart from this there are also some smaller halls. This investment took 22 months to build and it will first and foremost serve congress objectives.

As I see, every member of the 95-member presidium is now seated in his place so we can now expect the 13th congress to begin. Seated in the center is the chairman of this morning's session, Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, who is now standing up to open the 13th congress.

BUSINESS WORK PARTNERSHIPS INCREASE EFFICIENCY

AU221050 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Mar 85 p 3

[Katalin Bossanyi article: "Instructive Debates"]

[Text] Among the subjects discussed at the membership meetings held in preparation for the congress, both at the meetings of economic organs and at those of the district organs, favorable and unfavorable phenomena concerning enterprise-work business partnerships [VGMK] have often been the subject of discussion.

This interest is justified by the fact that, among the various forms of small ventures, VGMKs have spread mainly in industry. According to the latest data supplied by the Finance Ministry, work partnerships are operating in 75 percent of state industry -- with the exception of larger metallurgical, machine industry, light industry, and chemical industry enterprises. The number of small ventures within large enterprises has doubled in one year to a total of 18,000, and their employees have also doubled in number: There are 200,000 people at present working in various work partnerships.

It is also worth mentioning that these VGMKs had an income of more than 11 billion forints compared to 5 billion forints in 1983. The gross income of the enterprise small ventures increased from 3 billion to 7 billion forints. On the basis of their activity, the work partnership members had an average monthly personal income of 3,500 forints after taxes. But this figure has been computed in a rather differentiated way: 25 percent of the work partnerships earned around 1,000 forints, while 14 percent of them earned between 7,000 and 10,000 forints. Thus, the work partnership members were able to earn from 30 to 60 percent more -- by working more, of course -- per month than their fellow workers outside the small ventures. But compared to 1983, when 60 percent of the business work enterprises [GMK] were active in industrial services and background industry, last year there was an increase in the number of small ventures supplementing the main work process, and basic production continued beyond the main working hours while their sphere of influence also grew. And this is one of the sources of tension that directs public interest, in addition to the above-mentioned areas, toward the GMKs within the large enterprises.

Arguments and Counterarguments

But what are we in fact arguing about? Those supporting and those opposing the GMKs generally agree that the small ventures have successfully contributed to fulfillment of annual enterprise plans and have also reduced the migration of manpower from large-scale industry. In places where they deal with services and ancillary industrial production or where they substitute for external cooperation and commission work, they also usually reduce production expenses.

By "extending" the main working hours they contribute to a more flexible utilization of equipment and a faster adjustment to the market. It is also good that these small groups are operating in an organized way with commendable discipline, and that their democratic management and incentive practice is also clearly progressive. They are an undeniable advantage for all who seek to give a steady surplus performance after working hours because these ventures provide the possibility of extra income within enterprises. And this is a point that cannot be dismissed.

However, the criticism can be made that contrary to the socioeconomic justification for their creation, work partnerships have been formed not only for complementary tasks but also that their activity is being increasingly aimed at extending working hours and "patching up holes" in enterprise organization. Two presumptions follow from this: On the one hand, members of the work partnerships overwork themselves and take on extra work to the detriment of their health and leisure time; on the other, they "save" their strength during regular working hours for after-hours work in the GMKs, and this disrupts even more the normal work order and loosens work discipline.

The main argument against these ventures, however, is that the GMKs can include the cost of their venture as part of the enterprises' expenses. And as the majority of the units engaged in economic activity are still not sensitive enough to expenses, the price of the activity of the small groups is not necessarily thus determined by the work done but rather by their "bargaining position." That is, it is doubtful whether in every case there is a proportional surplus performance behind the surplus income of the VGMKs, or whether only a smaller group of workers is getting into a more favorable situation than the other members of the collective -- partly through the evasion of a stricter income regulation system. This, however -- as the verdict was heard during debate -- further demoralizes the enterprise atmosphere and makes it more difficult to demand exact and good quality work during regular working hours. That is precisely why -- as was expressed at several membership meetings -- "there is a need to restore the honor of regular working hours"!

Surplus Achievements

It is obvious that among the 18,000 GMKs there are perhaps quite a few cases where these counterarguments are justified. Therefore, this time let us analyze these problems not as equally generalized and obviously true favorable experiences but on the basis of justified protests, stressing among them the most severe charge which irritates and concerns most people: Are there also socially useful surplus achievements behind the surplus incomes of the GMKs?

Before analyzing this question it is worth pointing out that the GMKs were created during a period -- and part of the tension is inherent in this -- in which, for various reasons, we had to hold back the economy, including industrial growth. This however, according to the economic management aims, would have concerned only the quantitative, and not the qualitative indicators of development. At the same time, within enterprises as a whole, in spite of the more severe foreign market effects and regulation system, we did not really succeed in increasing performance to a desirable extent, and this was also partially reflected in attainable incomes. Meanwhile, the majority of GMKs -- which were operating like "an island," as a result of the different regulation and more direct personal interest, earnings increased, or if you like -- became more proportionate to performance. Moreover, they emerged in a much wider circle and much bigger number than the planning organs had expected. The result was that while efficiency and productivity in industry as a whole increased more slowly than required and than imagined in 1983 -- and this trend continued in 1984, too -- more wages were paid than expected by the people's economy plan.

However, if we make an overall examination, with the exception of one or two concrete cases it cannot be proved at all that wages not covered by performance were supplied precisely within the circle of enterprise small ventures. On the contrary. The data from the Central Statistical Office and the development of wages and performance during the main working hours show that holding back performance is still more characteristic of workers outside the work partnerships, workers who make up the majority of the enterprise collectives. The causes for this state of affairs can be sought, among other things, in the contradictions in income regulations and in the lack of performance motivation.

It can, of course, be justifiably claimed that GMKs are obviously also formed at enterprises where production as a whole is not efficient enough, or in places where some of the products are uneconomical and can be sold only with subsidies. In these cases, of course, the activity of the work partnerships contributing to the fulfillment of the plan and the profit from their performance was not, and could not be proportionate to their wages.

Unfortunately, all this is a dilemma not only in the evaluation of the activity of enterprise small ventures. The contradictions of the same process are reflected, only the other way round, by the fact that, presumably at several enterprises, higher entrepreneurial prices than justified were in certain cases paid to the partnerships, with the claim that their proposal was even more favorable than having the work performed by an external partner. The expenses paid to the GMKs can be reflected in the prices. That is why we recently expressed doubts that the measures to increase taxes of enterprise small ventures are leading to the desired results because of the lack of comprehensive expense-sensitivity on the part of those engaged in economic activity, and because of the shortcomings of the price system and the ambiguous market situation.

The Benefit of Exchanges of Views

Due to the irregularities just mentioned, in passing it can also be said that the current debate is good because there is a need to argue within the widest possible circles about the VGMKs, and to involve in the debate all the people concerned. There is a need to also debate whether the VGMKs' achievements can be invested in other areas too, and to consider ways to take a stance against the distortions experienced in the course of their operation.

We must do this while not forgetting that the debate and the subject of criticism are only phenomena. Essentially, what we must talk about and what we must jointly do is determine how to broaden the reform within the factory gates. We must also determine what further modernization is needed in the socioeconomic environment so that only incomes proportionate to performance are attainable both in the GMKs and in the regular production process. Or, the other way round, we must determine what changes we should make to interest the workers in developing -- during regular working hours -- production which is also profitable for the people's economy itself, being aware that their efforts will be proportionally remunerated. Only by so doing is it possible to restore the justified demand that the honor of the regular working hours be upheld.

DEPUTY MINISTER REVIEWS ECONOMIC TIES WITH USSR

AU231831 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Mar 85 p 3

[Interview with Andras Gabor, deputy minister of industry, by Gabor Istvan Benedek: "Hungarian-Soviet Economic History -- Renewed Technological Development"; first three paragraphs are introduction]

[Text] Hungarian-Soviet foreign trade, determined by the value of products manufactured on the basis of bilateral specialization and exported to each other on the basis of coordinated cooperation will exceed R9 billion this year.

Almost one-third of the entire Hungarian turnover is directed to the USSR and more than 60 percent of the mutual sales accounted in rubles. Close to half of our imports from the USSR -- more exactly 47 percent -- is made up of oil, natural gas, coal, and electric energy imports, while 59 percent of our exports is made up of different machines, installations, instruments, and investment goods. The value of this export is equal to half of the entire Hungarian machine industry exports.

The proportions illustrate well the fact that the systematically increasing bilateral turnover from year to year is fundamentally determining the development of our economy. But how did we reach this level of our common work? What past span of relations can we describe in order to be able to outline with adequate confidence the possibilities facing us?

Modern Industrial Branches

We discussed with Andras Gabor, deputy minister of industry, the history of Hungarian-Soviet economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

[Benedek] Following the liberation, Hungary signed its first interstate trade agreement with the USSR on 27 August 1945. This agreement meant restarting Hungary's economic life. What would you point out today from this document?

[Gabor] The USSR sat down at the negotiating table with the Hungarian delegation even before establishing diplomatic relations. The agreement, however, was signed between sides of equal rank and this can be evaluated even today as a decisive element. But these negotiations were characterized by another thing as well. The USSR as it later did so often, took into consideration its partner's capacity for burden. Hungary was in ruins. Thus, on the basis of the agreement in force until 30 May 1947, not considering the direct aid transports, it became possible for us to import mainly coal, iron ore, cotton, and semi-finished chemical products amounting to $18 million. The USSR began supplying the goods without receiving compensation and thus it provided Hungary with a considerable credit of goods for several months. The USSR contributed to defeating inflation and creating the stable forint by postponing the deadline of compensation payments from 6 to 8 years. In addition to this, for the second half of 1946 it entirely suspended the Hungarian supply obligations, and for 1947 it considerably reduced them.

But let me also mention two early intergovernmental agreements. One of the guarantees for the success of the 3-year plan was the Hungarian-Soviet trade agreement signed on 15 July 1947. In the agreement, which was extended annually, the two sides mutually guaranteed the unlimited application of the principle of the greatest advantage. This stipulation had outstanding political importance as the United States only lifted the obstacles in the way of the principle of the greatest advantage for Hungarian goods after more than 3 decades. It is worth recalling that there has been a Soviet commercial mission operating in Budapest, and a Hungarian one in Moscow, ever since the 1947 agreement. Ever since, economic diplomacy has been multilaterally and flexibly contributing to the strengthening of relations, the increase in the turnover and its steady modernization.

The third document was born following the creation on 25 January 1949 of CEMA. When the Hungarian and Soviet delegations signed the Intergovernmental Agreement on Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the two countries on 26 July, they could already take into account the large-scale program of industrial renewal awaiting synchronization which later emerged in the CEMA countries.

[Benedek] What was the characteristic of this phase in the cooperation between the two countries?

[Gabor] The new type relations contributed on a people's economy scale to the reorganization of Hungary's economic reality. A great number of previously little-known industrial branches emerged and strengthened during those years. At the same time, the small trade operation and public concept were replaced at an incredible rate by large-scale industrial planning nd organization. The development of the socialist world market made it possible for tne range of imports to expand and also for the list of exports to increase to a level never before experienced. Meanwhile, the exchange of experts had begun; several hundred Hungarian students received diplomas at Soviet universities annually. Then, in 1964, when the Hungarian-Soviet intergovernmental committee of economic and scientific-technological cooperation was created and the two sides outlined the further possibilities of their joint work, it turned out that the ways were open for the intensive development of relations. That was the time when increasingly closer ties grew among the branches and product, production specialization, and cooperation began.

A few figures suffice as a reminder: While Hungarian-Soviet foreign trade was R120 million in 1949, and R500 million in 1960, by 1970 it had already become R1.5 billion and R3.4 billion in 1976. A similar rapid increase took place in the turnover of goods involved in specialization. While between 1965 and 1970 the proportion of cooperation in the machine industry was 5-8 percent, by the plan period of 1971-75 it had become 15-16 percent. Today, this proportion exceeds 40 percent.

[Benedek] What are the new characteristics of the specialization developed in vehicle production and the Zhiguli program started in the seventies, which has been continuing and expanding ever since?

[Gabor] Following the government-level agreements, there was a sudden development of one branch or another of the people's economy. We need only think of the aluminum-oxide-aluminum industry agreement or the olefin agreement. Based on the latter, new factories were built in Hungary and we learned new technologies for the manufacturing of new products. We joined in the production of computer technology and this opened the way also for other modern industrial activities. We must mention among the new characteristics of our cooperation the fact that, together with our CEMA partners, we took part in the exploitation on Soviet territory of raw materials that are indispensible for us. These investments proved to be good instruction in other respects, too; our enterprises acquainted themselves with the modern practice of work organization across borders. But I would mention another thing as well. Our relations based on bilateral agreement made it possible for our machine-tool industry, and agriculture and food industry machine production to develop and to increase their exports not only to the USSR and the CEMA countries, but also to other parts of the world.

Direct Relations

[Benedek] Cooperation among industrial branches began in the Fifth 5-Year Plan period and it has strongly developed in the current Sixth 5-Year Plan. How do you evaluate this new form of our relations?

[Gabor] Not so much new forms, but rather organically related economic, research-development, production, and marketing processes are at issue. Between 1975 and 1980, Hungary signed 30 branch agreements with the Soviet Union, almost half of them in the machine industry. We have for instance the bus manufacturing industry agreement which is greatly extending the Ikarus. Soviet public transportation expects more than 2,000 buses from us annually and almost the same amount are requested by the other CEMA countries and the capitalist market. Dozens of enterprises and at least 100,000 people are working, in addition to Ikarus, for the success of the program. The same situation is prevailing in agricultural and food industry machine production. In the current 5-year plan there are already 49 production specialization and cooperation agreements connecting the Hungarian and Soviet industry, that is, in fact there is hardly a production enterprise in Hungary that is not directly or indirectly related to Soviet enterprises.

An organic part of the synchronized activity is also the agreement according to which we established what products Hungary should not manufacture. That is w.y, for instance, we do not produce building and building-material industry machines in Hungary. We spent many millions of rubles for the import of these machines between 1976 and 1980. The other side of the coin is, however, that we have taken upon ourselves to develop and mass produce machines, river ships, and crates to an extent well over the domestic requirements, a fact that has drawn international attention, too. In line with the selective industrial policy, we are importing from the USSR installations for our iron and steel industry enterprises, and the USSR imports from Hungary light industry and food industry machines, installations, and various instruments. A particular mutual specialization agreement worth R100-200 million means of course one thing to the USSR and another thing for Hungary; this follows from the size of our countries.

[Benedek] How do you evaluate the machine industry relations with the cooperation in energetics?

[Gabor] Hungary, where Ganz and Lang ovens, turbines, and generators were also world leaders following the liberation, ceased to adjust to the modern requirements in the sixties. The planners thought that the star of the 50-100 megawatt power stations would never fade. In the fifties the Soviet Union purchased several hundred of these projects. When the thought of building 350-500 megawatt coal, oil, and natural gas power stations emerged, our planners were content with the technological modernization of the old-sized power stations. And at the end of the seventies there was the new task waiting: switching to nuclear power stations.

Hungarian industry caught up approximately at the beginning of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Today, we have already extensive possibilities, our enterprises are capable not only of reproducing Soviet technological achievements but also of appearing on world markets with individual subjects. Here we must mention first of all computerized control and the fast growing family of nuclear instruments. These modern instruments are meeting with wide interest both in Western Europe and the developing world. This much is already certain -- new areas of cooperation can open up in Hungarian-Soviet energetics machine production in the near future with a view to the increased and changed demands.

[Benedek] The last CEMA summit conference opened up new prospects for partner states ready to cooperate. What joint activities will be assumed by our country and the USSR?

[Gabor] Following the cooperation in economic affairs and in interbranch and inter-industry activities, there has been an increase in intercompany relations too. There are many examples of this. Development requires a pace set by researchers and developers that calls for close, I would say daily contact, without which noteworthy results cannot be achieved. The need for complete automation is reshaping several branches of industry before our very eyes. The use of electronics permits no delay. Robots have become useful and necessary partners for us: This all calls for reorganizing areas of specialization and the current practice of cooperation, while the international division of labor producing the main parts, components, and spare parts will have to be carried out on a new basis.

Naturally, in the meantime the tested and traditional forms of cooperation will be maintained, even if enriched by new elements. In the past, our industry has concentrated on delivering a particular machine or a smaller plant. From now on we will have to get used to exporting whole production lines and complete production systems. This, however, does not just require the stimulus and help of the planning bodies, intergovernmental committees, and ministry departments.

The scientific institutes working together and the industrial and foreign trade companies are also required to directly help the joint activities, market research, licence circulation, and the continuously renewed production of perfect quality.

JANOS HOOS INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD230324 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0545 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Interview with Janos Hoos, MSZMP Central Committee member and state secretary for national planning, by Julia Tardos on some of the economic management and planning issues; from the "Morning Dialogue" program -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Tardos] Concerning further development of the economic management system and the fact that in practice this is a process and not merely a simple transformation, how does this help bring forth, as soon as possible, the creative energy and initiative which undoubtedly exists in the economy?

[Hoos] Well, I think it helps in several respects. I can mention three here. First, by improving the regulation of personal incomes, individual initiatives can probably unfold better. The second may provide a clearer picture in the management of enterprises, namely that better, more efficient cost management can be achieved, and, on the other hand, it may facilitate development and planning in enterprise management. It can also create, indeed must create, a greater opportunity for more efficient development. This would be the second aspect. The third aspect is that it may provide a better-founded and more secure background in the people's economy for the better development of individual enterprise and of more efficient enterprise management, partly by providing better information -- I am thinking here mainly of enterprises -- and partly by providing better stability, relatively speaking, for enterprise management.

[Tardos] At the same time, however, enhanced independence and precisely the fact that initiative can be better asserted is perhaps slightly dangerous from the point of view that everyone can basically do whatever they like. Where is the guarantee that it is primarily the goals of the people's economy that are realized? More precisely, what does actual development of the Seventh 5-Year Plan look like, and how will it look during the course of its implementation?

[Hoos] Well, in any case the framework for economic management and management must be provided by the planning process of the people's economy and by the plans for the people's economy. In this respect, the coming 5-year plan is very important, because in practice it must provide a framework for further development of the management system and it must lay the foundations for this further development.

I would like to add, however, that implementation of the plan and its guarantee is not only a question of management. Management is very important, but it is also very important that we lay the foundations for the plans in the sphere of international economic circumstances and that we create foreign trade conditions necessary for the plan. Furthermore, it is important that the positive elements of management itself be asserted effectively.

[Tardos] So what conditions do the further development of the management system create for the productive ability of enterprises, and to thus increase the productive capacity of the people's economy in general? Can this be developed further in 1985 in such a way that it will fall more in line with present curcumstances?

[Hoos] Management decisions for 1985 have already been made. There is no possibility of, and no need for making significant changes here.

Rather, the main task is for us to make better use of these opportunities. Such opportunities first and foremost arise in the regulation of wages. This is a very significant step forward. If we make use of these, then this by itself may have a beneficial effect in 1985 as well as later.

[Tardos] Now, the foundation must be laid this year, in 1985. If we take the aspects you have mentioned into consideration, then the plan did not get off to an optimal and fortunate start because the first few months and weeks of 1985 have brought quite a number of difficulties. So what do you expect from 1985?

[Hoos] 1985 is a very important year in the the Seventh 5-Year Plan, as this is the starting point of the plan and the entire 5-year plan builds on it. It is true that 1985 has turned out to be unfavorable in respect to our plans. The negative effects of the exceptionally cold winter should be mentioned here first of all. I must add, however, that there is still a lot of 1985 remaining and, if we work efficiently, there is a realistic hope that these disadvantages can be overcome and that we can approach or attain the basic economic policy aims of the plan. This is especially important because if we succeed in this, then we can start the next 5-year plan period with much greater security.

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE SUPPORT OF MX CRITICIZED

LD222031 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] At a press conference in Washington, Ronald Reagan reaffirmed his support for continuing the stationing of MX missiles. The President called on the House of Representatives to support the deployment of 21 additional missiles, in line with the support provided by the Senate. Reagan gave no straight answer to questions related to putting the Trident submarine into operation. Washington violates the SALT agreements with the new weapon. Reagan did not deal in detail with the latest statement of the British foreign secretary either, in which Howe raised objections to the space weapons program. The President merely stated that the British Government earlier pledged support for the star wars plans. Finally, Ronald Reagan also spoke in very general terms about the possibility of a Soviet-American summit meeting.

FRG'S BANGEMANN HOLDS TALKS; AGREEMENTS SIGNED

LD222059 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Excerpts] In Warsaw the talks between the delegations of the PPR and the FRG at the fifth session of the Mixed Commission for Economic, Industrial, and Technical Cooperation between the two states have come to an end.

The Office of the Council of Ministers: The premier, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, received Martin Bangemann, the federal economics minister of the FRG, chairman of the FDP. Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski took part in the talks. Wojciech Jaruzelski strongly emphasized the fundamental significance of the inviolability of the territorial and political realities formed in Europe on the basis of the Yalta and Potsdam decisions and postwar development, and of a return to constructive dialogue and detente between East and West. He underlined the positive role the FDP played in the seventies as the joint creator of a climate favorable to political and economic cooperation between the two states. He expressed the expectation that it will, as before, support the continuation of the normalization process on the basis of the treaties of 15 years ago. The proceedings of the fifth session of the PPR-FRG governmental mixed commission then continued. They assessed economic relations and trade to date and mapped out directions for further cooperation in this area. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Stefan Olszowski, head of Poland's diplomacy, received Martin Bangemann, economics minister of the FRG. They discussed bilateral relations. The Ministry of Foreign Trade: Before the final documents were signed, Polish-West German economic talks continued. The delegations were headed by Ministers Tadeusz Nestorowicz and Martin Bangemann. Late in the afternoon documents were signed that extend the term of validity of the agreement on the development of economic, industrial, and technical cooperation between the PPR and the FRG. They were signed by Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Martin Bangemann, federal economics minister; and Horst Roeding, FRG ambassador to Poland. The extended agreement provides a legal basis for economic relations between the two states, defines area of possible cooperation and the forms in which it is to be developed.

The communique published at the end of the visit makes a positive assessment of the development of market trade, especially during the past 2 years. The surplus of exports over imports achieved by Poland should be maintained in forthcoming years bearing in mind the need for our country to pay its debts. In view of this, the FRG Government will take further steps to remove the obstacles that limit the PPR's exports. The positive changes in cooperation in production were pointed out. They are the result of the growing confidence the industry of the FRG feels in the capabilities of the Polish economy. The West German side stated its readiness to conclude an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation. The two sides were agreed in stating that normalization should take place simultaneously in the areas of trade, industrial cooperation, and financial relations.

Meets Kowalczyk

LD222041 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Today is the second day of Martin Bangemann's visit to Poland.

Martin Bangemann, who is chairman of the FDP, also had a meeting with the chairman of the SD Central Committee, Edward Kowalczyk.

It was stressed that, even in a period of the greatest political tension, the SD and the FDP have not ceased to exchange views, to organize joint seminars, to exchange groups of journalists, and to organize contacts in the craft industries. Economic talks continued at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, chaired by Tadeusz Nestorowicz and Martin Bangemann.

Received by Jaruzelski

LD221608 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski received Martin Bangemann, FRG economics minister and chairman of the FDP, who is staying in Poland in connection with the 5th session of the governmental PPR-FRG Commission for Economic, Industrial, and Technical Cooperation.

Views were exchanged on the most important problems of the present international situation, and key issues in the process of normalizing relations between the PPR and the FRG, with particular emphasis on economic problems. Wolciech Jaruzelski expressed concern with continued tension in the international situation. He strongly emphasized the essential significance of the inviolability of territorial and political realities in Europe based on the Yalta-Potsdam decisions and postwar development, and also the need to return to constructive dialogue and detente between East and West.

Discusses Credit Request

LD221614 Hamburg DPA in German 1442 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Mar (DPA) -- The FRG Government is not prepared to meet the high Polish credit requirements to the full extent. Following a meeting today with party and government leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, Federal Economics Minister Martin Bangemann said that the credit suggested by the Poles of the equivalent of almost DM3.2 billion over the next 2 years far exceeded what the Federal Government considered appropriate and necessary. Warsaw would like new credits of $450 million for 1985 and $500 million for 1986.

Bangemann is in Warsaw for German-Polish economic negotiations, which ended today. In his talks, agreement was reached that an objective connection existed between trade and Poland's ability to pay off its debts, Bangemann told newsmen. The German side has given an assurance that the removal of existing trade quotas would begin in order ensure that the PPR has easier access to the German market.

Bangemann said that Poland must now make it clear how it was going to meet its obligations. The FRG would then be prepared to grant new credit lines. No firm promises of credit were given in Warsaw.

Bangemann's talk with Jaruzelski lasted 1 and 1/2 hours, which was much longer than originally scheduled. Bangemann described it as "constructive and frank." All problems that had existed in the past were discussed. He explained that one must try to revive the spirit of the Warsaw Treaty of December 1970, which was a high point of bilateral relations. The FRG made no territorial claims on the PPR. He gained the impression that Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl's speech in the Bundestag and also his recent meeting with General Jaruzelski in Moscow had had a clarifying effect in removing irritations that had existed in the past. The economic commission's talks, now resumed after a break of almost 6 years, showed that progress was possible. Bangemann said he hoped that the formula found in Warsaw for possible new credit lines and an easing of trade restrictions would make possible an expansion of trade.

Gives Interview

LD231744 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Excerpts] We have already reported that the fifth session of the mixed Commission for Economic, Industrial, and Technical Cooperation between the PPR and the FRG has taken place in Warsaw.

After signing this document, Minister Bangemann gave an interview to Warsaw radio:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr Minister, how do you assess the results of the economic talks in Warsaw?

[Bangemann in German fading into superimposed translation] The talks were very satisfactory, and I think their success goes beyond purely economic affairs. We extended the agreement on the development of economic cooperation, and we signed a joint protocol, which deals admittedly with trade, but also stresses that in the broad policy sphere we want to continue what we began with the treaty of December 1970, as a standstill has recently occurred in political affairs.

[Reporter] Does the economic agreement lend any new impetus to trade between the PPR and the FRG?

[Bangemann] Yes, one can say that. I think that in the future, more attention will be paid to direct cooperation between Polish and West German enterprises. One cannot underestimate the classical trade relations, but today there are many new opportunities for economic contacts, such as technology transfer and transfer of economic knowledge. This can be realized through closer cooperaion on the basis of joint ventures or other forms of cooperation. These issues represent the qualitatively new element in the exchange of views within the economic commission.

[Reporter] What opportunitites do you see for increasing the PPR's exports to the FRG?

[Bangemann] I think that in this area, a whole series of possibilities that are not being utilized exist, [words indistinct] the previous classical supplies. Last year, for instance, the export of Polish coal to the FRG rose considerably. I think we -- particularly the Polish side -- ought to alter the structure of export toward goods produced by middle- and small-sized enterprises, as well as crafts. This is another new element in the cooperation agreement we have renewed.

[Reporter] Was the matter of the granting of new credits to the PPR also discussed?

[Bangemann] Obviously, this is a permament item on the agenda. It is also a key issue. These issues certainly cannot be solved overnight, but the FRG is prepared to make concessions to Poland. First, by creating in talks with other creditor countries a climate of understanding for the PPR's current difficulties. One can only repay debts when one produces goods, exports goods, and gets money for the goods. On the other hand, we also envisage the possibility of a greater readiness on the part of the other creditor countries to grant the PPR sums on credit to enable it to begin to repay its debts. The FRG has expressed its readiness to open up a new credit line for the PPR of this type.

[Reporter] Would the FRG Goverument also be prepared to lift certain export limitations [as heard] on Polish goods?

[Bangemann] This also was discussed at the talks. We are prepared to increase the opportunities for export by 10 percent -- in the case of 36 goods covered by limitations -- which will make it possible to increase the flow of Polish goods into the West German market.

[Reporter] The economic mission has not been in session for almost 6 years. After this break, how did you assess the atmosphere at the talks?

[Bangemann] To be quite sincere, we didn't really feel the break in mutual contacts. The atmosphere was warm, and I think this also confirms the readiness of both sides to overcome this 6-year period of stagnation. We want to bring about cooperation once more in the spirit of the treaty we signed in 1970. [end recording]

'Satisfied,' Returns Home

LD222121 Hamburg DPA in German 1914 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Mar (DPA) -- West German Economics Minister Martin Bangemann ended his 2-day visit to Poland on Friday and has returned to the Federal Republic. Following the conclusion of the talks, the agreement on economic cooperation between the two countries, which was concluded between Poland and the Federal Republic in 1974, was extended for 10 years on Friday.

Immediately before his departure by air, Bangemann (FDP) said to the press in Warsaw that he was satisfied about the "outstanding result," achieved at the discussions of the mixed commission, which met for the first time in over 5 years. Bangemann admitted that the attitude of the German side toward the Polish wishes for credits was "certainly" not in line "with all expectations."

The Federal Government is prepared "to open a new line of credit," he said, adding: "This is a signal and it should be rightly understood by other creditor countries." He did not want to be tied down on the amount of this promised "new credit line." It is connected with the expansion of trade relations. Bangemann stressted that the aim is for the Poles to be put in a position to expand their trade relations with the Federal Republic and fulfill their payment obligations, It emerged from his remarks that it is not cash credits but investments that are being considered.

Bangemann welcomed the fact that the Poles had last year been able to achieve a surplus of DM408 million in trade with the FRG and assured them that the Federal Government wants to raise the existing quotas on Polish goods by 10 percent. Cooperation between individual concerns must also increase. Bonn also aims to support the PPR's acceptance in the IMF. The Polish desire for joint completion of investment projects, dropped because of a shortage of money, met with caution on the German side.

The chairman of the eastern committee of the German economy, Otto Wolff von Amerongen, said that the list put forward by the Polish side must first be examined. Instead of building expensive major projects, smaller projects, which come into production as soon as possible, would be preferable. Both sides were in agreement that the passing of a law on joint ventures could further these efforts.

Bangemann, who was accompanied by influencial representatives of the German economy, also had political talks on the side with party and government leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski. During these talks he stressed that the FRG has no territorial claims on the PPR and is in every respect prepared to fulfill treaty obligations.

WARSAW EXAMINES TWO CURRENTS IN FRG ATTITUDES

LD241939 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Excerpts] It was a very busy week for commencators who deal with West German problems, for we had at least two important events: the 3-day CDU Congress, the ruling -- or to be more precise -- coruling party in the FRG; and the PPR-FRG economic talks in Warsaw. Martin Bangemann, the new head of the FDP and the FRG economics minister, came for talks. That's a lot for 1 week.

[First unidentified speaker] Indeed, no small amount, and I don't know where to start. I suggest that we begin with the CDU Congress, becuase it clearly revealed what I think characterizes PPR-FRG relations at the present time, and will do so in the immediate future. This is the phenomenon of two currents in FRG policy regarding Poland. These two currents were very clearly represented by two very representative people in the CDU, namely Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Dregger, chairman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary faction. Kohl, who -- as we have observed, among other things, in his (?speech) on the state of the so-called divided nation -- has recently been coming closer to a position regarding the PPR the other socialist states that one could call realistic. He maintained this line at the (?congress) and stressed his government's will to leave alone, not to question, the normalization treaty of 1970. He also voiced his government's will not to question the PPR's western frontier, which is, of course, a cardinal condition of PPR-FRG relations. Dregger took a completely different line. He maintained his old position, talking about a peace treaty, a future peace treaty with a united Germany; about not prejudging the frontier issue when signing that peace treaty; about the liberation of the PPR. We know what the word freedom means in those geographical latitudes. So, here we have the two lines.

Now, the visit by Minister Bangemann to Poland clearly strengthens and continues the line which is for his party, for the FDP, for its former leader Genscher and [word indistinct] for Bangemann, the only traditional one; that is to say, the line of cooperation with the PPR, on the only realistic basis created by the 1970 normalization treaty.

[Second unidentified speaker] So one can say that Minister Bangemann's visit is nothing extraordinary or sudden.

[First speaker] Absolutely, both from the view of FRG policy, where we have been observing these two currents for a long time, and from the view of PPR policy, which is consistent, for we take here as the turning point December 1981. Since December 1981, we have remained constantly and consistently on the same plane of principles -- inviolable principles -- on which we can continue to normalize and develop relations with the FRG. What is taking place at the moment does not depart in the least from those principles of ours. On the other hand, it shows our West German partners have arrived on that plane, as the only realistic plane for agreement with Poland.

[Second speaker] The question on the tip of my tongue is: Will others follow Minister Bangemann [words indistinct]?

[First speaker] If I may stress one thing [words indistinct] Bangemann was asked at his press conference about West German confidence in the PPR's economy and I think he gave a reply that was at the same time witty and down to earth. He said that proof of confidence in the Polish economy is the people sitting alongside him: Berthold Beitz, head of Krupp, and Otto Wolf von Amerongen, chairman of the association of West German industrialists. If there were no confidence, these people wouldn't be in the PPR.

CATHOLIC JOURNALISTS JAILED WITHOUT CHARGE

AU241835 Paris AFP in English 1826 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, March 24 (AFP) -- Three members of the editorial staff of a Roman Catholic newspaper have been in jail for a month without being charged, another Catholic paper said today.

PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI, the weekly organ of the Polish episcopate, said Bogdan Kurowski, Ryszard Kulakowski and Jozef Lubieniecki were arrested on February 22. Church sources said police claimed the suspects were in possession of clandestine newsheets from Solidarity, the banned labor union.

The Catholic leadership has protested the arrests and offered to be responsible for the three men if they are freed, the sources said. The offer was turned down, it was added, and the suspects have not been able to receive visits from church officials.

SOLIDARITY SELECTS APRIL FOOL'S DAY FOR PROTEST

LD231229 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] AFP and other Western press agencies have informed the world that underground Solidarity has called on the workers of Warsaw to hold demonstrations on 1 April. One is supposed to meet after work in the work enterprises or outside them. If one meets in the enterprise, then it is necessary that one do so in the presence of a representative of the board of directors [as heard]. This can be dispensed with in the latter case.

From this and other aspects of the plans one can tell that they has been drawn up in such a way as to permit one to consider any form of behavior as an expression of support for the underground. Protests were also announced for 20 February and then immediately called off so that, whatever the outcome, it could be said that the event happened as they wanted it to.

This time, fear of being further compromised has resulted in the selection of a unique date. It will be possible to term any casual conversation between workers waiting for the bus a collective protest; but if the buses arrive on time, the whole appeal will turn out to have been an April fool's joke.

WROCLAW PZPR DROPS 2,910 MEMBERS, ACCEPTS 1,480

LD240301 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Excerpt] In the current term of office of the Wroclaw Voivodship party organization, a resolution struggle has been launched against the infringement of norms of the socialist morality, especially by those who are in leading positions.

A total of 2,910 members were removed from the party ranks, and almost 1,480 people were accepted. That means 2 and 1/2 times more than 1983. Among them, 44 percent are young people. However, among the almost 56,000 party members in Wroclaw Voivodship, only 8 percent are people below 29 years of age.

SEJM DISCUSSES REPORT ON ENERGY PROJECTIONS

LD222243 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 22 Mar 85

[By PAP correspondent]

[Text] Warsaw, March 21 -- An excessive fuel and energy consumption is a painful problem of the Polish economy. The additional demand for coal, gas, oil and electric

energy caused by the recent period of more severe winter than usual have proved that Poland needs long-term regular actions aimed at decreasing energy consumption and preventing waste of non-reproductible fuel resources.

In People's Poland coal extraction went up from 155,000 tonnes a day in 1945 to 630,000 tonnes in 1984. However, if Poland does not start to construct new collieries the exploitation of coal beds in the traditional Upper Silesian coal basin will be over as early as 2070.

Therefore, the Polish Sejm (parliament) today examined a comprehensive government report on the assumptions of fuel-energy balance by 2000 and passed a resolution recommending far-reaching rationalization and saving in fuel and energy consumption by the entire national economy.

The basic line of action consists in increasing solid fuel extraction and developing the power industry, and only slightly increase imports of liquid fuels and gas.

Stricter principles of limiting coal and energy will be introduced still this year and limitations will be imposed on the production of many articles and industrial plans whose energy consumption is particularly high.

As production increases and the crisis bottom is moved away such a procedure acquires the status of a categorical imperative. The to-date growth rate of the demand by industries and the municipal economy is much higher than the possibilities to increase the supply of home and imported fuels and energy.

In Poland, the main source of energy is coal and will continue to be for many years, but the cost of increasing coal extraction is becoming ever higher. It is expected that in the coming 15-year period coal extraction will be able to reach about 195 million tonnes a year. A pre-condition for such a level of hard coal extraction is to maintain 6-day working week in collieries also after 1985.

Lignite is another significant fuel. Its current extraction amounts to 53 million tonnes and is expected to go up to about 81 million tonnes in 2000.

Agreements with the Soviet Union make it possible for Poland to import about 6 billion cubic metres of gas from that country, which accounts for about a half of the amount supplied to home consumers.

The home oil extraction is below 200,000 tonnes a year, while imports from the Soviet Union will reach nearly 13 million tonnes this year and will be maintained at that level by 1990. Oil imports from capitalist countries are expected to go up to about 3 million tonnes in 1990 and to about 7 million tonnes in 2000.

The demand for power and electric energy is expected to further increase from 135.8 billion kWh this year to 164 billion kWh in 1990 and about 230 billion kWh in 2000. To reach these amounts and take into account environmental protection demands it is necessary that nuclear power plants start their production. The first such plant -- nuclear power plant in Zarnowiec, northern Poland, is to start generating energy as early as 1990.

VOTES AGAINST OFFICIAL CANDIDATES INCREASE

AU221046 Paris AFP in English 0947 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Vienna, March 22 (AFP) -- Tentative signs of opposition to the government of Nicolae Ceausescu have surfaced in Romania, particularly in industrial centers and regions inhabited largely by German and Hungarian minorities, according to published results of legislative elections.

In Sunday's voting for the National Assembly, results of which were published in Romanian newspapers reaching here, 2.27 per cent of the electorate, or 356,573 people, voted against official candidates. This compared with 0.14 percent opposition in 1965 and 1.50 percent in 1980.

Specialists on Eastern Europe said here that the vote appeared to reflect a stiffening of opposition in Mr. Ceausescu's Romania, 20 years after he took power. They noted that the vote came at a time of economic difficulty for Romania, which has imposed strict austerity measures on the population in an effort to reduce a large Western debt. Last fall, the government imposed new cutbacks in food, gasoline and electricity. However, the specialists did not see any real threat to Mr. Ceausescu, who cemented his hold on the top echelons of government at a Communist Party Central Committee meeting last November.

The antigovernment vote was stronger in areas where ethnic Germans and Hungarians live. In the central town of Sibiu, which has a large German population, 6.8 per cent of the vote went against the government party. In nearby Brasov, the opposition gained 5.77 per cent.

In the Hungarian-dominated towns of Mures and Harghita, in the northern region of Transylvania, the opposition figures were respectively 5.91 per cent and 5.87 per cent. The protest vote was also relatively strong in the large Black Sea port of Constanta, 6.34 percent, and in the southern petrochemical center of Prahova, 6.2 percent. In Bucharest itself, the figure was 3.01 per cent, or 0.74 per cent higher than the national average.

In 145 of the 369 districts where voting was held, the government faced opposition from one candidate. In 40 districts, there were three candidates.

CONSOLIDATION OF ECONOMIC TIES WITH HUNGARY SEEN

LD230344 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] The present level of economic cooperation between Romania and Hungary is an adequate foundation for the ties to be consolidated in the coming plan period. This was stated in Bucharest by Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi, chairman of the National Planning Office, and Stefan Birlea, chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committtee. It was agreed at the talks that coordinating discussions aimed at extending already existing agreements and signing new ones should be speeded up, especially in the engineering and chemical industries.

Lajos Faluvegi was also received by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu.

Dascalescu Meets Faluvegi

AU221946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/3/1985 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on Friday, March 22, Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office of the Hungarian People's Republic.

During the interview stress was laid on the positive course of relations between the two countries, and willingness was expressed to further boost Romanian-Hungarian collaboration in various spheres of activity. Reference was made to the possibilities of expanding economic cooperation and specialization of production as well as bilateral commercial exchanges.

Protocol Signed

AU231412 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2101 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/3/1985 -- Talks were conducted in Bucharest on March 22 between the delegations of the central planning bodies of Romania and Hungary led by Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee of Romania, and Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office of Hungary.

A survey was made of the current stage of Romanian-Hungarian economic bonds, and of the opportunities for their further development, for the increase and diversification of bilateral goods exchanges. Information was also exchanged on the main concerns of the two planning bodies.

At the end of talks the chief delegates signed a protocol.

TALKS WITH EGYPT'S 'ALI END; DOCUMENT SIGNED

AU221634 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1546 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/3/1985 -- Official talks between the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Constantin Dascalescu, and the prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, ended in Bucharest on Friday, March 22.

During the talks the atmosphere of which was cordial, of mutual regard and understanding, the two prime ministers examined the present stage and the development prospects of Romanian-Egyptian cooperation, particularly in the economy. Related to that, the two governments stated their determination to make every effort and broaden the fields of cooperation on mutually advantageous terms for the best possible implementation of the measures agreed upon.

At the end of the discussions it was shown that by its results the Egyptian prime minister's official visit to Romania was an important contribution to the further development of cooperation between Romania and Egypt, in line with the agreements made at the highest level. The new dialogue was shown to open wide prospects for Romanian-Egyptian cooperation, bilaterally and internationally, in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding among all world nations.

Upon an invitation of the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, the prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, paid an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania over March 20-22, 1985. The prime minister of Egypt was received by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The reception was an opportunity for a cordial exchange of friendship messages between the Romanian head of state and the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Official talks were held between the two prime ministers in a friendly atmosphere, of mutual regard and full understanding. The talks covered the implementation of the decisions made by the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Arab Republic of Egypt to develop the ties between the two countries, especially the growth of trade and of economic cooperation, as well as the possibilities to deepen and diversify them.

Both prime ministers stressed during their talks the essential importance of the Romanian-Egyptian summits for the expansion of the traditional bonds of friendship between the two countries, and emphasized that every time a dialogue between the presidents of Romania and Egypt gave fresh impulse and new dimensions to their mutually advantageous cooperation, bilaterally as well as internationally, in full accord with the basic interests of the two peoples to develop on the path of progress and welfare, of the cause of world peace. Pointing to the growing course of bilateral economic relations in recent years, as a result of top-level orientations and agreements, the two prime ministers underscored the determination of their governments to make every effort for the expansion and diversification of trade so that its 1985 total volume may reach the one thousand million dollar mark, provided for in a joint declaration that the presidents of the two countries signed in Bucharest in September 1982.

In consideration of the achievements in economic cooperation until now and of the two countries' economic potential, the Romanian and Egyptian prime ministers agreed upon specific measures that can speed up the pace of underway projects and help the conclusion of talks on new ones. Furthermore, greater efforts were agreed to be made to undertake new joint projects and programmes of cooperation on mutually advantageous terms. More particularly, the two prime ministers agreed that their governments should further concentrate on bilateral economic cooperation in energy, petroleum, mechanical engineering, metallurgy, the chemical industry, the construction materials industry, transport and telecommunications, agriculture and food industry.

The main results of the talks were laid down in a memorandum of understanding that the Romanian prime minister and the Egyptian prime minister signed at the end of the visit. On behalf of his party and on his own behalf, the prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, warmly thanked the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Constantin Dascalescu, for the cordial and friendly reception they were given in Bucharest and extended him an invitation for an official visit to Egypt. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. Its date is to be established by diplomatic channels.

'Ali Holds Press Conference

NC2218l3 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Mar (MENA) -- Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has declared that Egypt seeks to establish just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, stressing that all parties must make efforts to attain this objective.

At a news conference in Bucharest at noon today, the prime minister said that the Jordanian-PLO agreement represents a great step toward peace. He added: We hope that Syria will participate in the proposed international conference, so that a just and durable peace may be achieved in the Middle East, a peace that would deal not only with the Palestinian issue, but also with that of the Golan Heights.

The prime minister said that he had exchanged views with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, adding that Romania's relations with all of the concerned parties in the Middle East permits it to play a prominent role in the establishment of peace. He emphasized that Romania enjoys complete respect from the international community, and from Egypt in particular. He pointed out that Egypt appreciates the Romanian president's valuable ideas about the establishment of peace in the world and especially in the Middle East.

Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Europe, which has always played a role in seeking peace, is now invited to play that role anew by giving impetus to the efforts for peace in the Middle East. This was the reason for President Mubarak's tour of Britain, France, the FRG, and Italy.

In response to a question about the results of his talks in Romania, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the volume of cooperation in the industrial, agricultural, and trade exchange fields has increased from $400 to $550 million. This step, the prime minister added, falls within the context of the objective delineated by Presidents Mubarak and Ceausescu to increase trade between the two countries to $1 billion.

In reply to a question about Egypt's plan for the year 2000, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that steps have been made to attain this trade objective through successive 5-year plans which began in 1983. He said that Egypt is facing a real challenge in the population (?explosion). He also noted that Egypt is trying to create a balance between imports and exports. This requires the initiation of an ambitious plan to reclaim and cultivate 3 million feddans, to build new housing units and industrial sites to accommodate the increasing population, and to maintain the present annual development rate of 8 percent. The prime minister said that the population problem requires the construction of 2 million housing units by the year 2000.

The prime minister pointed out that a new policy is being pursued for the rational use of energy, particularly in large factories. He added that energy use in the Naja' Hammadi aluminum factory has been reduced by 25 percent.

Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that a study is underway to utilize hydroelectric resources, to promote the use of natural gas, to discover new energy resources, and to use nuclear energy for generating power.

More on Conference

AU222152 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2005 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/3/1985 -- At the end of his visit to Romania the prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, held a press conference attended by representatives of the Romanian press and Egyptian journalists.

The Egyptian premier appreciated Romania's constructive role in the Middle East, emphasizing that it makes persevering efforts for the achievement of peace throughout the world and especially in that region where it develops contacts with all the sides involved in the conflict.

I have praised and I will ever praise Romania's role in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, the distinguished guest stated.

Referring to his interview with President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Egyptian premier specified that he conveyed a message to the Romanian head of state from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, and expressed his feelings of esteem for President Nicolae Ceausescu who, he said, has valuable opinions on the peace process not only in the Middle East but also in the world. We have always appreciated his opinions, and we have always taken them into account. This is the very reason for which President Husni Mubarak and President Nicolae Ceausescu have had a permanent exchange of opinions, the Egyptian premier emphasized. As a matter of fact, Kamal Hasan 'Ali specified, during my interview with President Nicolae Ceausescu I conveyed him the Egyptian people's and its leadership's thanks for the part Romania has played in the Middle East peace process.

The prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt was highly appreciative of the constructive spirit shown by the Romanian party to official talks during which a survey was made of the achievements in bilateral cooperation and the growth of exchanges, and measures were set for their further expansion in industry, technology, agriculture, science and other sectors. He estimated that the volume of Romanian-Egyptian commercial exchanges was worth four hundred million dollars, mentioning that, given the actions agreed upon, it was to enlarge going up to one thousand million dollars as set by the two heads of state for 1985.

The Egyptian premier warmly thanked for the special reception and remarkable hospitality extended to his country's delegation, which expresses the relations of esteem and regard between Presidents Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Nicolae Ceausescu, the close Romanian-Egyptian friendship. The Egyptian premier also referred to his country's development programmes in the years to come, and set forth the Egyptian stance on the resolution of the Middle East questions. The Egyptian premier was seen off at Otopeni Airport by the Romanian prime minister, by members of the government and other officials.

CEAUSESCU MEETS CENTRAL AFRICAN MINISTER

AU222139 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2015 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/3/1985 -- On March 22, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Clement Michel-Pascal Nga Gnii-Voueto, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Central African Republic, who heads his country's delegation to the proceedings of the seventh session of the joint Romanian-Central African Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation under way in Bucharest. The interview was attended by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

The guest handed over the Romanian head of state a message of friendship from General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee of National Recovery of the Central African Republic, conveying him also the most cordial wishes of good health and successes in his activity as head of the Romanian state, as well as wishes of prosperity and peace for the Romanian people. President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that the Central African leader be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes, and the friendly Central African people wishes of progress and welfare. During the interview, the atmosphere of which was cordial, the firm belief was expressed that the ongoing works of the joint commission would lead to a revigoration of Romanian-Central African relations, to the identification of new ways and areas of cooperation, that they would contribute to the expansion and diversification of trade and economic cooperation, to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity.

RISE IN BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SURPLUS FORESEEN

LD221824 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1205 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, March 22 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia should this year increase its balance-of-payment surplus and initiate the process of cutting down its foreign debt. The export of goods and services should therefore mark a 12 percent increase over last year's figure, writes Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Trade Milenko Bojanic in the Belgrade fortnightly REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Summing up last year's results in Yugoslav foreign trade, Bojanic notes that 1984 was the second consecutive year in which Yugoslavia had surplus in its balance-of-payments.

The bulk of Yugoslav exports last year went to industrialized countries, with exports having risen by 21 percent compared to 1983. A slight decline in trade with socialist countries due to a fall in the Yugoslav import of machines and equipment as a result of the restrictive investment policy, was also overcome, says Bojanic.

Yugoslavia's exports in 1984 amounted to 10,254 million and imports to 11,996 million dollars. Compared to 1983, exports increased by 6 and imports by 1.4 percent.

Bojanic emphasizes that Yugoslav debt to industrialized countries did not rise and that foreign currency reserves increased by 536 million dollars.

It will be Yugoslavia's policy to expand cooperation with the majority of developing countries, he notes, in particular with those which are exporters of commodities which Yugoslavia imports. The tendency is to direct Yugoslav exports to other regions too, such as Latin America, the ASEAN and Arab countries. In order to attain this goal, Yugoslavia will develop more advanced forms of industrial cooperation, joint ventures etc., concludes the Yugoslav secretary for foreign trade.

DJURANOVIC CHAIRS 21 MARCH PRESIDENCY SESSION

LD222225 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1204 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Mar (TANJUG) -- Yesterday the SFRY Presidency held a session, presided over by President Veselin Djuranovic, at which it considered the results of the officials and friendly visit paid to our country by Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania; the SFRY delegation's meeting and talks with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and the SFRY delegation's attendance at the inauguration of the newly elected president of Brazil, Tancredo Neves.

The SFRY Presidency judged that the talks with President Nyerere had made possible a broad exchange of views on all questions of interest to the two countries and that his visit will significantly promote the traditionally good and friendly relations and contribute to comprehensive cooperation between the two countries. The Yugoslav-Tanzanian talks, it was stated at the session, reflected the identity of views between the two countries on the most important international, political, and economic problems and laid stress on the need to strengthen the role of the United Nations, the Non-aligned Movement, and the OAU in the setting of international problems and in preserving peace and strengthening security in the world.

The SFRY Presidency was also briefed on the SFRY delegation's meeting and talks with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Presidency assessed the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation in positive terms, expressing readiness for their further advancement proceeding from both sides' interests and broad possibilities and on the basis of the already established principles contained in documents jointly adopted at the highest level.

The Presidency endorsed the report made by Lazar Mojsov, SFRY Presidency member, on our country's attendance at the inauguration of the newly elected president of Brazil, Tancredo Neves, which it assessed as a contribution to the promotion of bilateral relations and cooperation in the international sphere. It also made a positive assessment of the meeting with Raul Alfonsin, president of Argentina, in Buenos Aires.

The SFRY Presidency also considered a number of current trends in international economic relations in the light of the fact that the world economy is in a deep crisis which is hitting the developing countries hardest and also has a negative effect on the international situation in general. The session adopted attitudes on a series of concrete proposals with regard to actions and measures due to be taken by Yugoslavia in the international and internal fields on the basis of the decisions of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit and the well-known principles supported by our country.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation, the SFRY Presidency adopted the appropriate criteria for amnestying convicted persons and passed a decision to amnesty a number of convicted persons.

A number of other questions within the constitutional competence of the SFRY Presidency were also considered.

JOINT PRESIDENCY, LCY SESSION DISCUSSES SECURITY

LD221038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2045 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Mar (TANJUG) -- A joint session of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at which topical issues on political and security situation in the country were discussed, was held in Belgrade yesterday. The session was chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, SFRY Presidency president. Other top officials of the federation and presidents of all the sociopolitical organizations participated in the work of the session.

Proceeding from the conclusions of the 16th session of the LCY Central Committee, the implementation of the aims of the Long-Term Program for Economic Stabilization, and this year's resolution on economic policy, the Presidency and the Presidium discussed the topical issues on the political and security situation.

The discussion in the LC and society on draft proposals from the 13th LC Central Committee Plenum, which ended with the unanimous adoption of the conclusions at the 16th session, showed, the report says, that our working people and working class are aware of the difficulties we are facing and that they wish and demand that we overcome them as quickly as possible by implementing the stabilization program. They also demand from all the self-managing state and LC organs resolute measures and political action. The Presidency and the Presidium confirmed full resolve to implement the conclusions and noted that a general political climate has been created for conducting a resolute and efficient action to resolve economic and other problems of society.

The session noted that the complicated state of international military-political and economic relations objectively complicates our political security. The difficulties mentioned beforehand and our subjective weaknesses are used by external and internal enemies for deliberate, overt, and increasingly aggressive activity against our constitutional order. The activity of bourgeois right-wing forces, particularly of nationalists, is increasingly directed by unscrupulous attacks on the achievements and aims of the Yugoslav socialist revolution, Josip Broz Tito's personality and work, the brotherhood and unity and equality of our nations and nationalities, the federal system, the policy of nonalignment, and so on. At the same time, bureaucratic-dogmatic forces, by proceeding essentially from the same goals and acting against socialist self-management, are trying to create space for the etatist-centralist system and in so doing they try to negate the creative role and the results of the working class in the economic construction and development of the socialist self-managing system.

The session also pointed out the weaknesses in implementing the system of social self-protection, as well as the need to plan further and develop this system to function efficiently against everything which could threaten our constitutional order, against enemy activity, and for the protection of social property. The Presidency and the Presidium determined their immediate tasks and demanded that all self-managing and state organs, LC leaderships, and other sociopolitical organizations also bear in mind the political security situation when discussing socioeconomic and ideopolitical trends and taking measures.

The exponents of nationalistic and other enemy activity should be quickly and publicly exposed and thwarted, above all through unified ideopolitical struggle in the whole country.

The Presidency and the Presidium concluded that the revelant state organs and leaderships of sociopolitical organizations should establish programs to implement these tasks in the shortest possible time.

The demand was also resolutely emphasized for the efficient functioning of all state organs and inspection and other services in line with their constitutions and legal powers to ensure full legality, and the protection of social property, and prevent enrichment without work and, on this basis, the deepening of social differences.

SAWPY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

LD230044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 22 Mar (TANJUG) -- The cooperative should be understood as the strategic element of Yugoslavia's social and economic development. It is precisely the low level of self-managing organization in this sphere that represents one of the fundamental causes that prevent the implementation of more significant Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program goals. It is the task of the Socialist Alliance to contribute with its actions, together with encouraging changes in the economic policy and regulations in this sphere, to changing the still present consciousness about the cooperative movement as a form of organization not being in line with socialist self-managing society. This was said today at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium that discussed the problems of the cooperative movement and the need to change both the legislative regulations and social climate with regard to this form of organization of the working people.

In his introductory speech Klime Corbe said that in the present conditions the cooperative movement could provide space for the creative initiative of the working people, productively direct significant financial resources of the population and workers returning from abroad, contribute to employment and increased work productivity, satisfy the needs of the population in service and production activities, and even contribute to stabilizing the prices of many goods and services. What causes concern, Corbe believes, is the fact that in individual municipalities there are persistent attempts to minimize the economic and social role of the cooperative movement in agriculture and even attempts to liquidate it. Such conduct is based often on group-property or monopolist positions of individuals and groups or on ideological misunderstandings about the cooperative movement and socialism, and are in conflict with the working people's constitutional rights. For the cooperative movement not only does no harm to socialism but, on the contrary, strengthens the material base of society and expands socialist self-managing production relations in spheres where they are not developed.

Ali Sukrija stressed that at long last we have to rid ourselves of the illusion that meetings provide answers to all questions. What is essential is that the recently completed public debate on the proposed LCY Central Committee conclusions has demonstrated that the LC and society can face any problem, but what is even more important now is for us to prove that we are able to resolve questions that have arisen. We must do away with the long delays manifested in seeking solutions and thus at long last win the battle with time. Sukrija went on to stress that everyone should now do his bit of work and rid himself of the wait-and-see habit. The worst thing would be to wait for solutions to come from meetings and plenary sessions or for us to keep on repeating what is in the documents instead of implementing them. For us now to assess the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session as good or bad instead of implementing them would not take us anywhere either, Sukrija stressed.

Every member of the LC, of the basic LC organization, every social institution, and every working man should find something for himself in this document. Only in this way will the conclusions become a reliable link in the chain of action which should lead us to resolve the problems, Sukrija said.

He then pointed out that in society there are still forces who do not see the continuation of the processes of our development as being in their interest. They are opposition forces, Ali Sukrija stated categorically, and we must began an open struggle against them, not fearing either clashes or conflicts.

Speaking about the work program of the LCY Central Committee prior to the 13th LCY Congress, Sukrija stressed that it simply must be implemented. In this way conditions will be created to resolve more easily the many problems in society. Information media play a significant role in all this. That they are capable of carrying out complex tasks was proved in the past all-party debate and they should continue along that road, Ali Sukrija said.

Milan Rakas also noted that, following the adoption of the conclusions, a certain calm has prevailed in the media. However, it is not easy for editorial boards to find answers to many questions raised in the party debate and they should be given help. Only in this way can the information media become the mobilizers of the process to seek specific solutions.

Summing up the debate, Marjan Rozic stressed that a verbal repetition of the LCY Central Committee conclusions could only postpone the beginning of the real action aimed at implementing them.

MACEDONIAN LC CC ADOPTS PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

LD222343 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Skopje, 22 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Macedonian LC Central Committee today adopted the program activities prior to May 1986. At the session, presided over by Milan Pancevski, decisions were reached on the beginning of preparations for the Ninth Macedonian LC Congress and members were appointed to working bodies responsible for the preparation of the congress.

The introductory report on the ideological and political activity of the Macedonian LC in the preparations for the Ninth Macedonian LC Congress was submitted by Jakov Lazaroski, secretary of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium. He stressed that the program of activities of the Macedonian LC Central Committee and Presidium was devoted to topical questions on the development of socioeconomic relations and the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

A crucial moment in the LC action, Lazaroski said, was the consistent implementation of the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session and the 26th Macedonian LC Central Committee session. The LC must implement these conclusions through action in a very responsible manner because success in resolving socioeconomic problems, the development of self-management, and the consolidation of the leading social role of the LC and its ideopolitical authority directly depend on this.

The ideopolitical activity of the LC will continue to be based on the consolidation of the efficiency of work and on the improvement of the political system. At the same time the LC will suppress all tendencies and forces which, from positions of statist and bourgeois-liberalist concepts, offer solutions whose main aim is to discredit and devalue the historic role of the LC.

While participating in the discussions, Milan Pancevski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee, indicated the main directions for the work of the LC, both in the ideological sphere and in the sphere of consistent implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

The Macedonian LC Central Committee president also dwelled on the problem of increasingly frequent attacks on social ownership, pointing out the need for more efficient activity by state organs in their suppression, in which connection one must condemn the phenomena of opportunism and obstinate behavior toward individual cases.

Among the most important tasks of Communists in the ideopolitical sphere, Pancevski cited the struggle against all forms of hostile activities of individuals and groups, particularly from positions of nationalism, irredentism, and anarcholiberalism. In this sphere the LC cannot be neutral or passive because we have a basis for clear political and ideological differentiation.

STUDY ON LC SOCIOPOLITICAL COMMITMENT REPORTED

LD241942 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0626 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- At least 28 percent of the LC members can be considered passive with regard to sociopolitical activity.

This conclusion can be drawn from the latest extensive research on sociopolitical commitment of the LC members, ex-members, and nonmembers, which was carried out by a team from the Marxist Center of the Serbia LC Central Committee, headed by Dr Vladimir Goati, during 1982 and 1983.

The figure of 28 percent was reached after conducting a questionnaire, in other words through the statements of the people questioned. Considering the understandable desire of each of them to appear in the best possible light, the percentage of the nonactive ones is certainly even higher. One should also add that the questionnaire only included employed Communists who are certainly more committed than pensioners, pupils, students, or other LC members who are not employed. Bearing all this in mind the researchers have concluded that the problem of insufficient commitment in the LC does not amount to 28 percent but is actually higher, particularly if one includes the 27 percent of the members whose commitment is average.

MARKOVIC HEADS DELEGATION TO MSZMP CONGRESS

LD241737 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, March 24 (TANJUG) -- A League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) delegation, headed by LCY Central Committee Presidency member Dragoslav Markovic, left for Budapest today. At the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Yugoslav delegation is to attend the Hungarian party's 13th congress.

TANJUG REPORTS REAGAN REMARKS ON SUMMIT MEETING

LD221011 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0927 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Washington, March 22 (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan told a press conference last night that he thinks there is a good chance of a meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev soon. He confirmed that he has assessed a personal message proposing such a meeting to the Soviet leader.

Reagan told journalists that a number of questions which affect the relations between the two super powers have already been discussed at ministerial level and that it is now logical to expect that the discussions will go a step farther, including a summit.

Underlining that his initiative for the meeting has not been rejected by the Soviet side, Reagan said that having looked at the history of U.S.-Soviet summits so far, he had come to the conclusion that it is now the U.S. turn to host the meeting. He therefore invited Gorbachev to meet whenever he feels ready.

TANJUG VIEWS POLITICAL OBJECTION TO COSIC NOVEL

LD242011 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0647 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- Recent publicity given to Dobrica Cosic's novel "The Sinner [Gresnik]" places insufficiently acquainted people in a dilemma as to whether the book is about a political provocation or a literary event. "In the crossfire between condemnation and apologetics," as quoted by one of the participants in polemics, the novel has already been attracting public attention for some time, mainly for nonartistic reasons.

To recall briefly, the book is set in the postwar period and deals with a delicate theme, the destiny of Ivan Katic, a hesitant companion of the Communist Party, and in some parts of its complex structure it deals with essential questions in the history of the Yugoslav Communist Party and other social themes (for instance the idea of Yugoslavism). To many readers the theoretical question of the full autonomy of literary images fades away in light of the destructive encroachment upon the still sore and open wounds of our recent past. Most attention was devoted to the fact that these images were distorted and false notions of all that has been and which remains honored and sacred. And for our society this undoubtedly refers to the sufferings of those who were part of its foundations.

It is precisely this aspect which prompted Momcilo Baljak, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, to say at the discussion of the Serbian SAWP republican conference: "'The Sinner' is a book written with hatred yet critics have already talked and will talk about it as a work of art. Only one question remains to be faced: What is the political and moral position of an author who sees revolutionaries as blind executors of other people's will, who caricatures their imprisonments and sacrifice, and denies anything authentic, human, or creative to the ideals and achievements of the generations of that time?"

Among those who condemned the book was also Milos Bandic, POLITIKA critic, who described the book as "a novel of vague, narrow, and restricted perspectives" and nearly stripped it of any literary value. NIN in its article carried an entire list of texts which, from different aspects, analyzed this work from one basically positive review by Igor Mandic to a text that condemns the distortion of historic facts in it.

KNJIZEVNE NOVINE, KNJIZEVNA REC, and Francuska 7, a recent seminar of the Serbia Writers' Association, have attracted a number of writers and protectors of the book. Their approaches were exclusively affirmative in tone, and some of them went so far as to assess Dobrica Cosic's work as an "introduction to world literature." Also invited to the Francuska 7 seminar were those who had different opinions, because their participation would make possible a dialogue in a manner of polemics. This was, however, not the case. The entire evening, apart from one different opinion, amounted to a glorification of Dobrica Cosic's art. Advocating the treatment of the work solely as an "aesthetic fact" and denying politicians and historians the right to talk about it, the protectors of "The Sinner" could not help noticing its social commitment. There were even claims that this is a book which "distorts historic dogmas and destroys ideological taboos." In this way those who supported its treatment solely from an artistic point of view in fact attributed a certain social purpose to it. And the condemnation of this book lies precisely in this purpose and in the use of literature for other purposes such as political ends.

If this use cuts into the questions of the roots of society, then society and even politics should have the right to judge it, as they are doing. All the more because there are parts of the novel itself which look more like skillfully constructed and tendentiously fixed ideological discussions (for instance, a treatise on Serbism and how it is being jeopardized), which, regardless of the fact that these are pronounced by characters from the novel, are not particularly skillfully fitted into the literary text. This also suggests the motives of its author were elsewhere.